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WILL SOUND SOUND BOOK

ANNUAL MEETING

VIRGINIA HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION



NOVEMBER 7-8, 1974 THE HOMESTEAD HOT SPRINGS, VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

Thursday, November 7, 1974

AFTERNOON SESSION

1:30 P.M.

Conference Center East

Presiding: Robert A. Cramer, *President-Elect* Virginia Hospital Association

ADDRESS: "Personal Reminiscences and

Reflections on the Impeachment

Inquiry"



The Honorable M. Caldwell Butler U. S. Congress, 6th District 6th District

ADDRESS: "Where Do We Go From Here?"



James H. Sammons, M.D. Executive Vice President Designate American Medical Association

Coffee Break Conference Lobby

Tariff Foes Facing Hard Senate Fight

By Walter Taylor Star-News Staff Writer

Opponents of President Ford's energy-conservation program have won an overwhelming victory in the House but now face the possibility of a Senate filibuster and the probabil-

ity of a White House veto.
On a 309-114 vote, the House yesterday approved a measure that, in effect, rolls back a \$1 tariff Ford last week slapped on each barrel of for-eign oil imported into the United States and prevents him from increasing such import fees on

imported petroleum for 90 days.

Despite a furious effort by the White House to gain support for the tariff - a key element in the President's economic recovery program - Ford gained only 16 Democratic votes for his plan. Forty-two Republicans joined 267 Democrats in approving the 90-day suspension of his authority to impose the tariff.

All members of the Virginia and Maryland delegations joined in support of the bill.

Barely three hours before the vote, White House Press Secretary Ronald Nessen told reporters that he

believed Ford had gained support in Congress for his energy plan "given the very small base of support he started with.'

FOLLOWING the House action, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., a leading Senate opponent of the oil tariff, told reporters that the measure would go to the upper chamber today and would be referred to the Finance Committee.

Kennedy said Louisiana Democrat Russell D. Long, chairman of the panel, has agreed to schedule hearings on the bill tomorrow and Monday and has promised to report a measure to the full Senate for action within the next two weeks.

At that point, however, supporters of the suspension bill face a filibuster by Republicans and possibly some oil-state Democrats. It would take a two-thirds vote to break the filibuster and force a vote on the measure.

The Democratic leadership in the Senate may attempt to apply pressure on supporters of the President See TARIFF, A-8



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

JOHN B. CONLAN ARIZONA

January 20, 1975

Dear Junie,

This is to cordially invite you to join us and other Congressional wives for coffee, fellowship, and discussion on "How to Cope With Your New (or not so new) Life in Washington.'

Some of us relatively new Washingtonians have found exciting and satisfying answers to some of our challenges and concerns by meeting together for discussion of how the classical principles of Christian thought are applicable and helpful to us as women today.

Do join us next Friday morning, January 31st, at 10:00 A.M. in my home at 6817 Newbold Drive, Bethesda (phone 365-2323). If you need a ride, just call Marge Shoup (356-4927) or Carol Marck (365-0940).

We look forward to sharing with you what we have found to be some of the "richer things" of life in Washington.

Cordially,

Irene

Mrs. John B. Conlan

Val Moorhead (California) Co-hostesses:

Julie Eisenhower (Washington, D. C.) Sara Rose (North Carolina) Joanne Kemp (New York)

A reply requested: 225-3361 Sue 225-4176 Pam

TARIFF

Continued From A-1 by scheduling the tariff bill ahead of a measure raising the legal limit on the national debt, legislation that Ford has requested and which is needed to give the government statutory authority to continue operating past Feb. 18. The current national debt ceiling will be exceeded on that date.

HOUSE DEMOCRATS
who supported the measure
suspending Ford's authority
to impose the oil import tariff originally had tied that
measure to the debt ceiling
legislation in an attempt to legislation in an attempt to make it "veto-proof." They abandoned that strategy earlier this week, however, fearing that Ford could lefearing that Ford could legitimately charge that his congressional opponents were disrupting both the economy and the governmental process with partisan parlimentary tactics.

The House Rules Committee split the measures, and the House passed each of them separately yesterday. The vote to increase

day. The vote to increase the debt ceiling from its current level of \$495 billion to \$531 billion was 248-170.

By scheduling the tariff bill ahead of the debt ceiling bill on the Senate floor, how-ever, Democratic leaders could assert the same leverage on Ford supporters that they could if the two measures were coupled. If Republicans filibustered the tariff bill, they would block the debt measure and leave themselves open to criticism that the govern-ment was being disrupted by parlimentary maneuvering.

If the Democratic strategy is successful and the Senate approves the tariff suspension, Ford is expected to veto the bill. At that point, opponents of the measure would have to muster two-thirds votes in both houses of Congress to override the veto.

DEBATE on the bill in the House yesterday followed now familier lines: Supporters of the measure argued that the tariff is inflationary and that Congress needs the 90-day suspension to draw up its own energy-saving

plan; opponents charged that action to reduce U.S. dependence on foreign petroleum is needed immediately and that the Democrats have been unable to develop their own legislative package.

"All we are telling you, Mr. President, is to give us 90 days, put the burden on us," said House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Al Ullman, D-Ore., a supporter of the bill. "We'll produce a sound energy

produce a sound energy policy ... but don't lock us into a pricing mechanism that will do grave disservice

that will do grave disservice to this country."

Rep. Charles D. Vanik, D-Ohio, charged that the first \$1 of the tariff — which went into affect Saturday — "is the first step in what I believe is a blueprint for economic disaster. It is the first step in the incredible plan to step in the incredible plan to increase the cost of living by

a staggering \$120 billion."

Rep. Herb Harris, D-Va., cited a number of local statistics that he said pointed up the inflationary impact of the President's plan. For example, he said, the tariff would add \$1 million to the current \$6 million annual fuel bill of the already financially troubled bus system in the Washington

ANOTHER Virginia legislator, Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, a Republican from Roanoke, argued against the measure, saying the Democrats already have had sufficient time to develop their energy plan "if they have the capacity and intel-

ligence to do so."

Rep. John Anderson, RIll., chairman of the organization of House Republicans, opposed the measure, saying that Ford's proposals might not be flawless but constituted the

only comprehensive program developed thus far.

"Increasingly," he said,
"the American people are realizing they cannot afford to waste time." He said opponents of the tariff were "throwing away 90 days" that could be used under the President's plan to begin reducing the nation's reliance on imported oil.

Butler Will Speak At Chamber Dinner

Congressional District will be the Minority leader of the House. the main speaker at the annual Homestead.

in November of 1972 to fill the unexpired term of retired Rep. Nixon. Richard H. Poff. He was again elected in 1974 to the U.S.

He had served in the Virginia

Butler who represents the Sixth of the Republican Caucus and includes jurisdiction over all

In Washington he is a member Covington-Alleghany County of the House Committee on the Chamber of Commerce Annual Judiciary which participated in Banquet tonight at The the confirmation hearings of Vice President Gerald R. Ford Rep. Butler was first elected and the impeachment investigation of former President Bicentennial Administration.

Rep. Butler was named to the Republican Task Force on Election Reform and chaired the Task Force's Subcommittee on General Assembly as a member of the House of Delegates from the drafting of legislation aimed his native city, Roanoke. These at correcting the electorial terms lasted from 1961 until process. In 1974 he was ap-1971. During his decade in Rich- pointed to the Committee on

Congressman M. Caldwell mond he was elected Chairman House Administration which election law legislation.

Butler was the GOP Floor Manager of the bill to create the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration. He has been appointed to the Board of the American Revolution

Born in Roanoke on June 2, 1925, he attended public schools in Roanoke and received an AB



M. Caldwell Butler

degree at the University of Richmond. In 1950 he received an LLB degree from the University of Virginia School of Law. He is married to the former June Nolde of Richmond and the couple have four sons.

He practiced law in Roanoke from 1950 until his election to Congress and was a partner in the firm of Eggleston, Holton, Butler and Glenn. He resigned from the firm when elected as did his partner, former Governor Linwood Holton, when he was elected.

The meeting begins at 7 p.m. and Rep. Butler will speak on current issues in the country and what the Administration and the Congress are doing about them.

Roard Vac

Coungfon Va. Jan 15'75

ANNUAL MEETING

of the

Chamber of Commerce

Covington and Alleghany County

on The Evening of

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1975 7:00 P.M.

THE HOMESTEAD

Hot Springs, Va.

Butler Will Speak At Chamber Dinner

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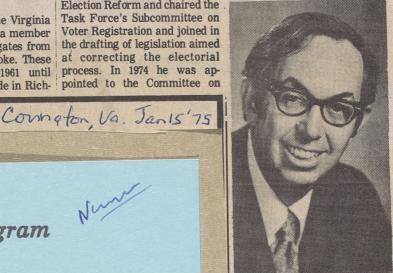
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Roard Vat

Dinner

Supreme of Fresh Fruit au Grenadine

French Onion Soup "Baked in Crock"

Roast Prime Ribs of Hereford Beef au Jus

Croquette Potato

Heart of Celery "au Parmesan"

Mixed Green Salad with Cherry Tomato and Garbanzo Beans

Sliced Frozen Dobos Cake

Petit Fours

Demi Tasse

Rolls and Butter

Program

Dr. Maurice G. Hancock Invocation Pastor, Covington Baptist Church

Dinner

Welcome Harry K. Wil	liams sident
Introduction of Head Table B. C. Mooma Executive Div	w, Jr.
Presentation Board of Directors . B. C. Mooma	w, Jr.
Introduction of Speaker Harry K. Wi	lliams
Address	Butler
Presentation New President Harry K. Wi	lliams
Acceptance	ington
Adjournment	

1950 LAW CLASS REUNION



The Law Class of 1950 celebrated their 25th Reunion with a reception at Farmington Country Club on May 2, 1975 during Law Alumni Weekend. Reunion chairman for the class was Randell L. Coleman (L/M) of Baltimore, Maryland ably assisted by his wife Jill.

UVa Alumni News / May - June 1975

17

A2

Virginian-Pilot,

Thursday, May 22, 1975

Lifesaver Honored

Patricia Leonard, 12, of Blue Ridge, Va., receives the AAA Gold Lifesaving Medal from Rep. Thomas (Tip) O'Neill, D-Mass., in Washington. Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Va., is in the center. Patricia is credited with pulling a child from the path of a runaway truck. (AP)





Pendent 30

Members of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives request the pleasure of your company at the 23rd annual National Prayer Breakfast The President of the United States

Mrs. Ford

and other national leaders in the Executive, Judicial, Legislative, Diplomatic, and Military Branches of our government

> Thursday, January 30, 1975 at eight o'clock

Guests to be seated by 7:50 a.m. International Ballroom, Washington Hilton Hotel Washington, D. C.

R. S. V. P. by January 17

Adjournment by 9:15 a.m.

DEC 97 REC'D



National Prayer Breakfast Thursday, January 30, 1975 International Ballroom — Washington Hilton Hotel Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL PRESENTATION OF OUR LORD IN THE TEMPLE 2 February 1975

HOLY EUCHARIST AND SERMON

at eleven

ORGAN CONCERTO No. 2 in B flat George Frideric Handel Music for two organs before and after the service: Raymond Chenault M.M. and Mark McNulty M.M., past five months. Fellows in church music at the cathedral for the

a Tempo ordinario e staccato Adagio e staccato Allegro ma non presto Allegro

The Gathering

Nunc dimittis (page

INTROIT

COLLECT FOR PURITY AND SUMMARY OF THE LAW PROCESSIONAL HYMN 116

GLORIA IN EXCELSIS

The Lord be with you.
AND WITH THY SPIRIT.

"Bedford"

THE COLLECT FOR THE DAY remain standing

Almighty and everliving God, we humbly beseech thee, that, as thine only Son our Savior was presented in the temple of the old covenant, so we, who are the temple of his Holy Spirit, may come before thee with pure and clean hearts; through Jesus Christ our Lord, who liveth and reigneth with thee and the same Spirit, one God, for ever and ever. AMEN.

The word of God

THE LESSON seated

Malachi 3:1-4

The Word of the Lord. THANKS BE TO GOD.

(response after
both lessons)

ANTHEM

Raymond Chenault

Star of ocean fairest, Mother, God who barest, Virgin thou immortal Heaven's blissful portal.

Ave thou receivest, Gabriel's word believest, Change to peace and gladness Eva's name of sadness.

Loosen the bonds of terror, Lighten blinded error, All our ills repressing, Pray for every blessing. Mother's care displaying, Offer him thy praying, Who, when born our Brother, Chose thee for his Mother.

Virgin all-excelling, Gentle past our telling, Pardoned sinners render Gentle, chaste, and tender.

In pure paths direct us, On our way protect us, Till, on Jesus gazing, We shall join thy praising.

Father, Son eternal,
Holy Ghost supernal,
With one praise we bless thee,
Three in One confess thee. Amen.

THE EPISTLE

I Corinthians 1:10-13,17

HYMN AT THE GRADUAL 599

"Vigiles et sancti"

Help now thy servants, gracious Lord,
That we may ever be
As once the faithful Simeon was,
Rejoicing but in thee;
And when we must from
Earth departure take
May gently fall asleep,
And with thee wake.

Translated from the German by John Troutbeck

PRAYER AFTER COMMUNION

page 83

BLESSING AND DISMISSAL

Go in peace, to love and serve the Lord. THANKS BE TO GOD.

RECESSIONAL HYMN 389

"Woodlands"

from Organ Concerto III

P. Antonio Soler

The music for this communion service is from the setting in E minor by Richard Dirksen.

Memorial flowers today are given to the glory of God and in loving memory of Frederick Henry Prince - Prince Tomb, St. John's Chapel.

Beginning Ash Wednesday, February 12 - Cathedral Lenten Class - 3 pm in Bethlehem Chapel.

THE COLLECT FOR THE DAY remain standing

Almighty and everliving God, we humbly beseech thee, that, as thine only Son our Savior was presented in the temple of the old covenant, so we, who are the temple of his Holy Spirit, may come before thee with pure and clean hearts; through Jesus Christ our Lord, who liveth and reigneth with thee and the same Spirit, one God, for ever and ever. AMEN.

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Gentle, chaste, and tender.

In pure paths direct us, On our way protect us, Till, on Jesus gazing, We shall join thy praising.

Father, Son eternal, Holy Ghost supernal, With one praise we bless thee, Three in One confess thee. Amen.

THE EPISTLE

I Corinthians 1:10-13,17

HYMN AT THE GRADUAL 599

"Vigiles et sancti"

THE GOSPEL

St. Luke 2:22-40

GLORY BE TO THEE, O LORD.

The Gospel of the Lord.

PRAISE BE TO THEE, O CHRIST.

SERMON HYMN 418

"Franconia"

SERMON

Canon Jeffrey P. Cave

THE NICENE CREED page 71

THE PRAYERS remain standing

CONFESSION AND ABSOLUTION page 75 (all kneeling)

THE GREETING AND KISS OF PEACE

The peace of the Lord be always with you. AND WITH THY SPIRIT.

All standing, greet those around you.

* The Eucharistic Banquet

OFFERTORY SENTENCE

ANTHEM AT THE OFFERTORY

Mark McNulty

Psalm 42:1-7 (text, page 392)

DOXOLOGY

"Old hundredth"

THE GREAT THANKSGIVING

The Lord be with you.

AND WITH THY SPIRIT.

Lift up your hearts.

WE LIFT THEM UP UNTO THE LORD.

Let us give thanks unto our Lord God.

IT IS MEET AND RIGHT SO TO DO.

PREFACE

Because in the Mystery of the Word made flesh, thou hast caused a new light to shine in our hearts, to give the knowledge of thy glory in the face of thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord: SANCTUS AND BENEDICTUS

The people kneel for the eucharistic prayer, in the midst of which the celebrant says:

Therefore Father, we proclaim the mystery of faith.

CHRIST HAS DIED. CHRIST IS RISEN.

CHRIST WILL COME AGAIN.

The celebrant continues, and after the final doxology all respond boldly <u>AMEN</u>.

THE LORD'S PRAYER

AT THE BREAKING OF THE BREAD

Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us: THEREFORE LET US KEEP THE FEAST.

The gifts of God for the people of God.

AGNUS DEI

COMMUNION OF THE PEOPLE

Those desiring to receive the sacrament may come forward at the direction of the ushers. To receive the bread, extend palms, crossed and upward; when offered the chalice, assist the priest in guiding it. Each communicant may say "AMEN" as the elements are given.

ANTHEM AT THE COMMUNION

Johann Eccard

When to the Temple Mary went,
And brought the Holy Child,
Him did the aged Simeon see,
As it had been revealed;
He took up Jesus in his arms
And blessing God, he said:
In peace I now depart
My Saviour having seen,
The Hope of Israel, the Light of men.

OF Grand of



Lord, make me an instrument of Thy peace: Where there is hatred, let me sow love; Where there is injury, pardon; Where there is doubt, faith: Where there is despair, hope; Where there is darkness, light; Where there is sadness, joy.

O Divine Master, grant that I may not so much seek To be consoled as to console; To be understood as to understand; To be loved as to love; For it is in giving that we receive, It is in pardoning that we are pardoned, And it is in dying that we are born to Eternal Life.

Saint Francis of Assisi

Historically the leadership of our Nation has turned to Almighty God for strength and guidance.

In this spirit the National Prayer Breakfast was inaugurated by the United States Senate and the House of Representatives Breakfast Groups to specifically seek Divine guidance and strength as well as re-affirm our faith and the dedication of our Nation and ourselves to God, His plan and

It is, therefore, worthy of note that over the years the National Prayer Breakfast in the Nation's Capital has proved a continuing influence throughout the world by recognizing publicly the privileges and responsibilities of a nation under God.

In this desire to help strengthen the moral fibre of the people through a leadership led by God, the Governors of most of the fifty states have also inaugurated Governors Prayer Breakfasts, patterned after the National Prayer

As a natural outgrowth of these Leadership Breakfasts, citizens of many nations throughout the world are now encouraging similar events, thus contributing to a spiritual understanding and reawakening among the Nations.



National Prayer Breakfast Thursday, January 30, 1975 International Ballroom - Washington Hilton Hotel

Washington, D. C.

2 in B

George

Frideric

Handel

Chenault M.M.
in church mus.

before and after the service and Mark McNulty M.M., sic at the cathedral for the

ORGAN

Allegro Adagio e staccato

Allegro ma non presto Tempo ordinario 0 staccato

the Gathering

Nunc dimittis (page

COLLECT FOR PURITY AND SUMMARY OF THE

GLORIA IN EXCELSIS

The Lord be with you.

AND WITH THY SPIRIT.

Let us pray.

PROCESSIONAL HYMN 116

"Bedford"

Tone

WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL

PRESENTATION OF OUR LORD IN THE TEMPLE 2 February 1975
HOLY EUCHARIST AND SERMON at eleven

National Prayer Breakfast

PROGRAM

"Let all the Nations Praise the Lord"
Samford University Choir The Honorable John Dellenback Chairman, National Prayer Breakfast The Honorable Maynard Jackson Mayor, City of Atlanta, Georgia Dr. Billy Graham CALL TO FELLOWSHIP OPENING PRAYER OPENING SONG PRESIDING

BREAKFAST

INTRODUCTION OF HEAD TABLE

The Lord's eyes are turned towards those who fear him, towards those who hope for his unfailing love

to keep them alive in famine. to deliver them from death,

Legislati

and other

nor can it deliver him for all its strength. A man cannot trust his horse to save him,

nor a warrior delivered by great strength.

A king is not saved by a great army,

23rd ann

all the inhabitants of earth.
It is he who fashions the hearts of all alike, who discerns all that they do.

The Lord looks out from heaven, he sees the whole race of men; he surveys from his dwelling place

GREETINGS FROM THE HOUSE
BREAKFAST GROUP... The Honorable Richardson Preyer
U.S. House of Representatives OLD TESTAMENT READING The Honorable Oliver Gasch Judge, U.S. District Court

GREETINGS FROM THE SENATE BREAKFAST GROUP

The Honorable Sam Nunn U.S. Senate The Honorable Elizabeth Hanford Commissioner, Federal Trade Commission NEW TESTAMENT

Prayer for National Leaders ...

The Honorable Reuben Askew Governor, State of Florida The Honorable Albert Quie U.S. House of Representatives

"The Lord's Prayer" Samford University Choir CLOSING SONG

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The Honorable Harold Hughes CLOSING PRAYER



ISHINGTON CATHEDRAL

PRESENTATION OF OUR LORD IN THE TEMPLE 2 February 1975 HOLY EUCHARIST AND SERMON at eleven

Music for two organs before and after the service: Raymond Chenault M.M. and Mark McNulty M.M., Fellows in church music at the cathedral for the past five months.

ORGAN CONCERTO No. 2 in B flat George Frideric Handel

a Tempo ordinario e staccato Allegro Adagio e staccato Allegro ma non presto

· The Gathering

Tone I,2

PROCESSIONAL HYMN 116

INTROIT

"Bedford"

COLLECT FOR PURITY AND SUMMARY OF THE LAW

Nunc dimittis (page 28)

GLORIA IN EXCELSIS

The Lord be with you. AND WITH THY SPIRIT. Let us pray.

The breakfast we are being served this morning is simpler than usual. This decision was made as a symbolic recognition of pressing human needs that exist in many parts of the world. Hopefully, less waste and consumption on our part will be translated into a sharing with people throughout the world who live in hunger.

January 17 9. 8 y.B.

Congressmen say gifts from dairy group proper

WASHINGTON (AP) Two of three Virginia congressmen a Washington newspaper says received funds for their re-election campaigns from a dummy committee set up by a major dairy cooperative say they see nothing wrong with what happened.

'The Washington Post said Sunday that \$12,000 was funneled into last year's campaigns of five Republican congressmen Robert Daniel, 4th District; J. Kenneth Robinson, 7th; Stanford E. Parris, 8th; William C. Wampler, 9th; and Joel T. Broyhill, 10th.

(Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, the 6th District representative, received \$1,000 from the same (Butler, a Republican, said the gift was handled in accordance with the law and he did not return it.)

Broyhill, who the paper said received \$3,000, and Parris, who got \$1,000, were defeated in their re-election bids.

The Post said Wampler received \$5,000; Robinson \$2,000; and Daniel \$1,000. In addition, the Post said \$1,000 went to Democrat Charles Horne of Abingdon, defeated by Wampler in the 9th District.

According to the Post, the money was channeled by Dairymen Inc. of Louisville, Ky., to the congressmen through its political arm, Special Political

son received their contributions in the final days of the campaign. A Robinson spokesman said the congressman was not aware of the co-op's involvement, saw no impropriety in accepting the contribution and did not plan to return it.

Wampler, a senior Republi-

Wampler, a senior Republican member of the House Agriculture Committee, said he received contributions from the group in 1972 as well as last year and saw nothing wrong with it.

"I represent a substantial number of dairy farmers, as well as beef farmers and to-bacco growers. I assume they have a legitimate interest in my being in Congress," Wampler said.

He added that "we received a campaign contribution in the past and reported it in the

manner prescribed by law, as we did with this contribution."

Wampler said he understood the funds came from a "group of Virginia dairy farmers who contribute to a political fund. They have a board which determines who they want to support"

The Post identified Dairymen Inc. as the group which donated \$115,000 to the Nixon presidential campaign in 1971 in what became the 1971 milk fund scandal.

A legal adviser to the concern pleaded guilty last summer in U. S. District Court to conspiracy involving repeated violations of federal campaignfinance laws.

The Virginia contributions apparently were legal, but a Dairymen Inc. official who handled them said they were routed through the dummy "Virginia Committee for Political Action" and usually were timed to hide from the voters a possibly controversial fund source.

The contributions were sought and accepted by the Virginia candidates with nervousness because of the milk and Watergate scandals, said Richard Milam of Rocky Mount, Va., a Dairymen Inc. director who handed them out. He added:

"No candidate expressed that to me directly but indirectly, I heard some of them said, 'We'd love to have your money, but we don't want the publicity that goes with it.'

"And some of them came around at the last minute and said, 'I'm running more than I thought in campaign expenses and I need it now."

"I can't think of any cases where we've given voluntarily. They always ask us. We certainly don't want to give to anyone who doesn't want it."



The National Bicentennial Debates

Sponsored by

THE BICENTENNIAL COUNCIL OF THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES

and

THE VIRGINIA

INDEPENDENCE BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

of the

Commonwealth of Virginia

5- + +· +

FEBRUARY 4-7, 1975

WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

THE PARTICIPANTS

ALABAMA

NEW JERSEY

CONNECTICUT

NEW YORK

DELAWARE

NORTH CAROLINA

GEORGIA

OHIO

KENTUCKY

PENNSYLVANIA

MAINE

RHODE ISLAND

SOUTH CAROLINA

MARYLAND

MASSACHUSETTS

TENNESSEE

MICHIGAN

VERMONT

MISSISSIPPI

VIRGINIA

NEW HAMPSHIRE

WEST VIRGINIA

Tournament Director, Mr. Edward Stansfield

DEBATE COMMITTEE

Mr. Peter Sterling

Mr. J. MICHAEL CALLOW

Mr. M. Anderson Bradshaw

Mr. Jack Combs

MR. PATRICK MICKEN

MR. WILLIAM BRYANT

Congressmen say gifts from dairy group proper

WASHINGTON (AP) Two of three Virginia congressmen a Washington newspaper says received funds for their re-election campaigns from a dummy committee set up by a major dairy cooperative say they see nothing wrong with what happened.

'The Washington Post said Sunday that \$12,000 was funneled into last year's campaigns of five Republican congressmen Robert Daniel, 4th District; J. Kenneth Robinson, 7th; Stanford E. Parris, 8th; William C. Wampler, 9th; and Joel T. Broyhill, 10th.

(Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, the 6th District representative, received \$1,000 from the same political organization in the 1972 election. (Butler, a Republican, said the gift was handled in accordance with the law and he did not return it.)

Broyhill, who the paper said received \$3,000, and Parris, who got \$1,000, were defeated in their re-election bids.

The Post said Wampler received \$5,000; Robinson \$2,000; and Daniel \$1,000. In addition, the Post said \$1,000 went to Democrat Charles Horne of Abingdon, defeated by Wampler in the 9th District.

According to the Post, the money was channeled by Dairymen Inc. of Louisville, Ky., to the congressmen through its political arm, Special Political Agricultural Community Education (SPACE).

The Post said all but Robin-

son received their contributions in the final days of the campaign. A Robinson spokesman said the congressman was not aware of the co-op's involvement, saw no impropriety in accepting the contribution and did not plan to return it.

Wampler, a senior Republican member of the House Agriculture Committee, said he received contributions from the group in 1972 as well as last year and saw nothing wrong with it.

"I represent a substantial

"I represent a substantial number of dairy farmers, as well as beef farmers and tobacco growers. I assume they have a legitimate interest in my being in Congress," Wampler said.

He added that "we received a campaign contribution in the past and reported it in the

manner prescribed by law, as we did with this contribution."

Wampler said he understood the funds came from a "group of Virginia dairy farmers who contribute to a political fund. They have a board which determines who they want to support"

port."
The Post identified Dairymen Inc. as the group which donated \$115,000 to the Nixon presidential campaign in 1971 in what became the 1971 milk fund scandal.

A legal adviser to the concern pleaded guilty last summer in U. S. District Court to conspiracy involving repeated violations of federal campaign finance laws.

The Virginia contributions apparently were legal, but a Dairymen Inc. official who handled them said they were routed through the dummy "Virginia Committee for Political Action" and usually were timed to hide from the voters a possibly controversial fund source.

The contributions were sought and accepted by the Virginia candidates with nervousness because of the milk and Watergate scandals, said Richard Milam of Rocky Mount, Va., a Dairymen Inc. director who handed them out. He added:

"No candidate expressed that to me directly but indirectly, I heard some of them said, 'We'd love to have your money, but we don't want the publicity that goes with it.'

"And some of them came around at the last minute and said, 'I'm running more than I thought in campaign expenses and I need it now."

"I can't think of any cases where we've given voluntarily. They always ask us. We certainly don't want to give to anyone who doesn't want it."

AWARDS BANQUET

Williamsburg Conference Center

Friday, February 7, 1975

6:00 p.m.

INVOCATION

Presiding The Honorable Lewis A. McMurran, Jr., Chairman The Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission

Welcome The Honorable Mills E. Godwin, Jr.

Governor of Virginia

Remarks Mr. James McKinstry, Chairman

The Bicentennial Council of the Thirteen Original States

Entertainment The Lafayette High School Ram Stage Band Mr. D. Keith Miller, Director

Introduction of Mr. Stansfield Mr. Parke Rouse, Jr., Director

The Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission

PRESENTATION OF AWARDS

Mr. Edward Stansfield, Tournament Director

Introduction of Speaker The Honorable Lewis A. McMurran, Jr.

SPEAKER

The Honorable M. Caldwell Butler United States Congressman

BENEDICTION



The Exhibition of **E**Archaeological Finds of The People's Republic of China

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART • WASHINGTON • DECEMBER 13, 1974 – MARCH 30, 1975

Dear June,

This is to remind you of our first meeting with Eleanor Page which will be held on Friday, March 7th, at my home.

10:00 A.M.

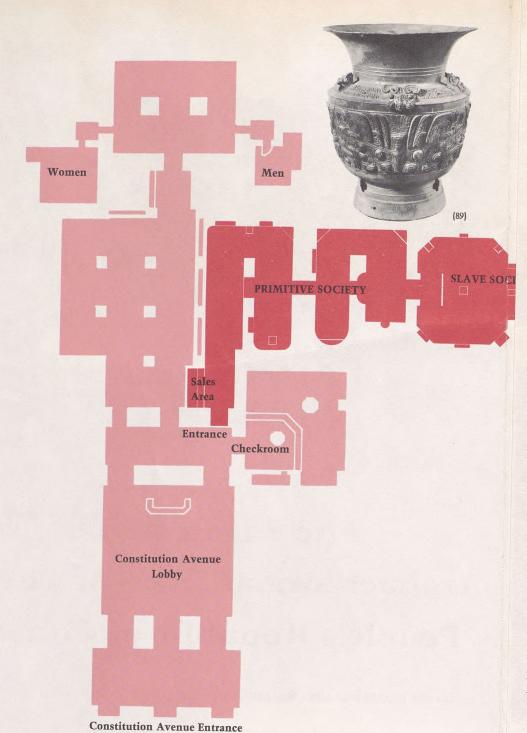
The following directions, I hope, will get you here with little difficulty:

From D.C. take any of the bridges over to Virginia and get on the George Washington Parkway going toward McLean. Follow the Parkway until it merges with the Beltway (495) and go south on the Beltway until you see Exit 13 (comes up soon). Get off on Exit 13 and turn left. This is Georgetown Pike. Go approximately one-half mile and turn left on Lawton Street, then another quick left onto Duncraig Court, which is our street. We are at the end of the street: 7012 Duncraig Court, McLean, Virginia - 356-2744. Please call if you have any questions.

See you on the 7th.

Sincerely,

Val Moorhead



THE EXHIBITION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Since the establishment of The People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949, reports of archaeological finds published in Chinese periodicals have added immeasurably to scholarly understanding of China's long history. Now 385 choice objects, only a fraction of the material excavated during the past twenty-five years, have been sent abroad by the Chinese government. For the first time, Westerners are able to view some of the most extraordinary cultural objects ever seen outside China. They include ceramics, bronzes, calligraphy, sculpture, gold and silver utensils, jade and wood carvings, and textiles. Dramatizing China's unbroken history, the objects in the exhibition span an awesomely long period—from paleolithic times (c. 600,000 BC) to the Yuan dynasty (1271-1368 AD).

Ceramics dating from the late neolithic period (c. 6,000 BC) to the Yuan dynasty provide a thread of continuity throughout the exhibition and further enhance our understanding of the achievements of Chinese potters through the centuries. Particularly notable are the enigmatic designs on the late neolithic pottery from Panpo and the proto-porcelain glazed urn dating from the Shang dynasty (c. 16th-11th century BC). Equally unusual is the Northern Chi dynasty (550-577 AD) pilgrim flask decorated with musicians and dancing figures. The white wares and celadons, those porcelains decorated with underglaze blue, to mention but a few, provide a tantalizing glimpse of a ceramic tradition that has no equal in the entire world.

Among the most exciting pieces in the exhibition are the bronze ritual vessels (16th-11th century BC) found at the site of an ancient Shang city in modern Chengchow, Honan province. Those bronzes are representative of the earliest types that have thus far been unearthed in China. Their simple shapes and unassertive decoration belie their importance, for the Chengchow bronzes were the precursors of the impres-

sive, architectonically conceived vessels from Anyang, the site of a later Shang capital.

Excavations in The People's Republic of China have also brought to light bronze vessels from widely dispersed geographic locations. One noteworthy aspect of the exhibition is that visitors have a unique opportunity to compare archaeologically attested bronzes produced in a number of local foundries situated outside the Shang and Chou capitals and representative of many different regional styles.

The jade funerary suit from the tomb of Tou Wan, consort of Liu Sheng, Prince Ching, reveals the sumptuousness of burial customs of the feudal lords of the Western Han dynasty. Although descriptions of such elaborate funerary customs do appear in Chinese literature, the discovery of the tombs of both Liu Sheng and Tou Wan at Mancheng in 1968 provided the first complete jade suits. In addition to Tou Wan's shroud, a number of Western Han bronze vessels with gold inlay designs from the Mancheng tombs clearly demonstrate the technical perfection attained by contemporary metal artisans.

Other important Han pieces, the elegant and graceful bronze horses from an Eastern Han dynasty tomb at Wuwei, Kansu province, are masterpieces of controlled realism. The single charger that gallops forward with one hoof touching a flying swallow epitomizes the energy of Han dynasty art.

Tang dynasty artifacts in the exhibition include a number of gold and silver objects selected from the 1,023 pieces found in 1970 buried in two large earthen jars in the outskirts of modern Sian. The rich, foliate designs worked into the metal surfaces reveal the technical and artistic achievements of Tang craftsmen. Many of the smaller silver containers originally held minerals used for medicines.

Also from the environs of Sian are a group of items from the tomb of Princess Yungtai (685-701 AD). The small glazed and painted horse figurines are among the finest ever produced. Since examples of Tang painting are extraordinarily rare, the copies

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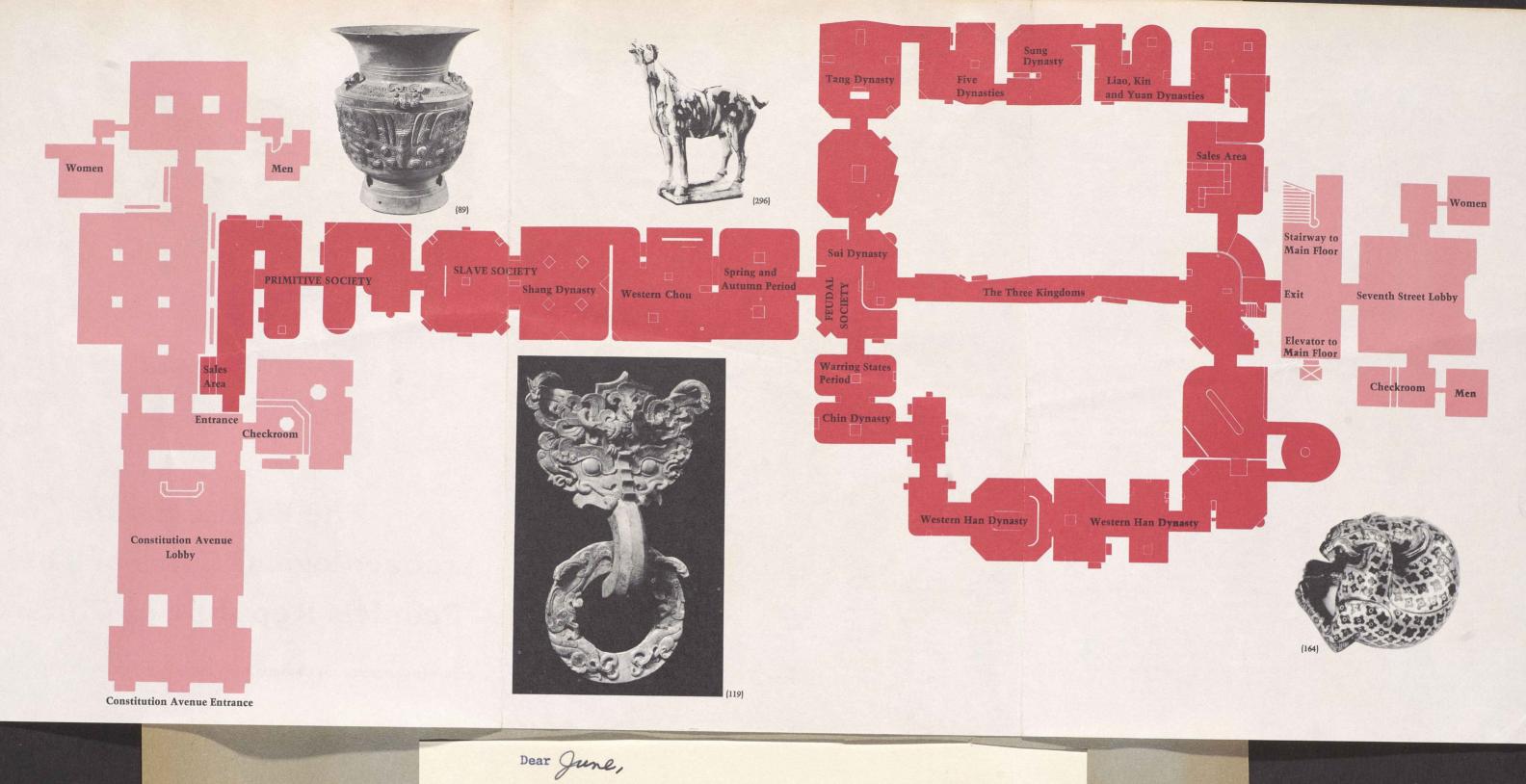
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Sincerely,

The Moorhead

NW warns [1975] of layoffs; W.N GE optimistic

NATURAL BRIDGE two leading employers in the Roanoke Valley face widely differing prospects for 1975.

John Cowan, vice president of the Norfolk and Western Railway, said "Jack (Fishwick) is drawing back the curtain fairly slowly on the layoffs that will be coming in the Roanoke Valley and over the system.'

Cowan said the railroad, which employs 5,100 persons in the Roanoke Valley, might lay off as much as four per cent of its staff in the next few months and as much as six per cent before September.

He said one third of the layoffs probably would be permanent or semipermanent.

James Olin, manager of the General Electric Co. plant at Salem, said, by contrast that his plant is at its all-time peak employment. About 3,900 persons work at the plant, which is operating at capacity.

Olin said the GE plant is "moderately" assured of being in good shape for the rest of the year. The plant manufactures components for steel mills and the coal, oil and natural gas industries.

Olin noted that efforts to make the country self-sufficient as far as energy is con-cerned would help the Salem plant's prospects.

Cowan said the NW's business is down substantially. He added that despite optimistic reports by Roanoke car dealer Ray Dobbins the shipment of automobiles on the NW is down 38 per cent.

He said the NW is more sensitive to fluctuations in the automobile industry than any other Class I Railroad in the

He said one in six cars goes to market over the Norfolk and Western.

Dobbins, president of the Lincoln-Mercury dealership in Roanoke bearing his name.

See NW, Pg. 4, Col. 5

Rep. Butler to address City GOP Committee

Sixth District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler will speak Tuesday night at a meeting of the Roanoke City Republican Committee.

Butler will discuss a district-

wide meeting he will hold the following day at Natural Bridge on the nation's economic condition.

The city meeting will begin at 7:30 p.m. in the city council chamber on the fourth floor of the Municipal Building.

Calvin McDowell, city Re-publican chairman, said the committee will appoint precinct chairmen and name a 75-member nominating committee to find candidates for the House of Delegates elec-tion in November:

NW hurting; GE booming

From Page 1

questioned how the NW's business could be off so much when

it was forecast that nine million autos would be produced in the United Statest this

year—only two million fewer than last year.

Ray, I just don't know where you're getting those cars," Cowan replied. "I was just in Dearborn (Mich.) and they were talking seven million maximum.

In response to a question, Cowan said coal shipments this year have been "almost exactly flat" compared with last year. Shipments at this time last year were "pretty lousy," he added.

Their comments came during a 6th Congressional District economic conference called by Rep. M. Caldwell Butler to hear views of business, labor and consumer leaders.

THE ROANOKE TIMES

City/State

Wednesday, February 12, 1975

Feb. 15 th?

Butler 'Screens' Watergate Cast

By BEN BEAGLE Times Staff Writer

Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, in Roanoke Tuesday to talk to old lawyer friends at a luncheon, gave a rundown on the cast of characters involved in the historic House Judiciary Committee impeachment hearings, including observations that







Jenner

• He wrote in his notes that convicted presidential aide Charles Colson "looks like a thousand con men" and "a Jaycee on the rise.'

• Albert Jenner, who was taken off the job as chief minority counsel for the committee, was "a lawyer of great previous experience which we were able to worm out of him at a moment's notice." Butler added Jenner is "a brilliant lawyer" and "it's just that his vanity sometimes outweighed my affection for him.'

• Sam Garrison III, now back in the practice of law in Roanoke and at the luncheon of the Roanoke Bar Associa-



Garrison

'true professional" when he took over Jenner's duties. Butler said Garrison's objective services as minority counsel to the committee avoided fu ture challenges of the fairness of the hearings.

• John Doar, chief counsel

for the committee, "has made a science out of boredom" and is "more detective than law-yer." Doar, Butler said, was "totally objective" and his presentation of the case was "as thorough and as complete as it could be."

 Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., a member of the committee, could be "offensive" and was "quite hard on witnesses." Butler added, though, that Rep. Holtzman sat unblushing through some pretty rough language when the committee listened to White House mittee listened to White House tapes. Butler said she told him she had gone to school in the





Rep. Holtzman

Butler, a Roanoke lawyer elected to a sec ond term in Congress last fall, was in his fresh-man term as the 6th District Republican con-gressman when he found himself on the committee that had to decide on articles of impeachment against President Nixon.

He told the lawyers that Watergate and the impeachment proceedings had given new emphasis on standards of conduct in public life. This is good, Butler said, but the voters should not become so "puritanical and demanding" that good men will be scared away

Butler said Nixon's resignation last August—thus avoiding a trial in the Senate—"re-lieved us of the test" of the effect such a tr ial would have had on the nation—espe cially in times when the economy and energy are such great problems.

He said that listening to the White House tapes was "sort of like a Greek tragedy" with Nixon explaining his "various options.

"It was a pretty depressing event," Butler

The impeachment proceeding proved, he said, that the "Constitution still works. works." The congressman said, though, that he hopes the country will not think impeachment is a device "to be trotted out at the whim of Congress.

"Once every . . . 200 years or so is enough," Butler said.

Optimism Linked With Worry Is Theme Sounded for Butler Thur. R.T. Feb 13 A Lo

NATURAL BRIDGE - Two contrasting pictures of eco-nomic conditions in the Roa-noke - Lynchburg - Staunton triangle were drawn here came down hard against wage Wednesday—one of layoffs, rising prices and unnecessary ment regulations. costs of government regula-tions; another, of declining interest rates, pent-up housing demand and a growing outlook of confidence.

Butler, who heard the views of more than 150 constituents at an econonic conference at the Natural Bridge Hotel, said his 6th Congressional District has been "more concerned with inflation than recession.'

But while "we've been quite well treated" in the early stages of the nationwide reces-sion, Butler said, unemployment in the district now "is reaching proportions it should not and it hasn't leveled off

Butler said there is "no crisis or panic." However, "we will have to see what can be done' about 20 per cent unemploy-

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Businessmen and industrialists spoke out for President Ford's investment tax credit and income tax rebate but they

Warner Dalhouse, Roanoke banker and chairman of the Roanoke regional session, said he heard "a general tone of optimism, tempered with a Republican Rep. M. Caldwell realization that we do have problems."

> In his summary, Dalhouse said the 40 speakers in the Roanoke meeting want to "avoid overregulation of government. with its onerous expenses, which creates the need to spend money uselessly.

Significant economic statements from the day-long conference:

- Local health care costs are expected to increase 12 to 14 per cent this year, said W. R. Reid, administrator of Roanoke's Community Hospital.
- An increase of \$12 to \$20 in hospital admission costs

quirement of the federal gov-ernment effective in April that a patient's admission be reviewed the first day, according to Paul Bridge, associate director of Roanoke Memorial Hos-

- Home building is currently operating at 30 per cent of the capacity of 1972 in the Roanoke Valley, said Maury Strauss, a home builder.
- The pent-up demand for housing is "second to no time since World War II," said W. B. Baird, president of First Federal Savings and Loan Associa-
- The Salem General Elec-The Salem General Electric plant has a capacity employment of 3,900, a "very high backlog of work" and no layoffs, said James Olin, a GE department manager. The plant is "moderately assured" of work this year, he said because work this year, he said, because of its production of controls for the mining, metals, gas pipe-line and power peaking seg-ment of electric utilities.

About one-fourth of its production is exported, accounting for 1,000 jobs, he said, but an-

sales of controls to smaller manufacturers and "if the recession continues at its present rate, we will be at some risk in six months or more. The investment tax credit would help, he

Olin also asked Congress to rémove restrictions on the Export-Import Bank which provides financing for a billiondollar shipment from GE to Brazil.

At Covington, the big Westvaco paperboard plant is spending 50 per cent of all capital expenditures for environmental controls, said Carl Jentzen, plant manager.

"We can't neglect the envi-ronment," he said, "but the question is how fast you proceed." He asked for "a more realistic balance between the environment and the econo-

Jentzen said heavy environ-mental costs are holding up consideration of a plant expan-

Customer inventory adjust-

See Page 2, Col. 3

0

western union

Telegram

NAB009(2244)(1-046998C052033)PD 02/21/75 2230 ICS IPMWAWG WSH

02260 NLGOVT THEWHITEHOUSE DC 100 02-21 818P EST

PMS BUTLER, THE HON. AND MRS. M CALDWELL DLR, DONT DWR HOUSE OF REPR

0 CAPITOL HILL DC 20515

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD REQUEST THE PLEASURE OF YOUR COMPANY AT A RECEPTION FOR THE NATIONAL BICENTENNIAL

CONFERENCE ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1975 AT 4:30 O'CLOCK. PLEASE

PRESENT THIS TELEGRAM AT THE SOUTHWEST GATE.

THE SOCIAL SECRETARY THE WHITE HOUSE

NNNN

SF-1201 (R5-69)



Pendir of Jel. 25

The Administrator of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration John W. Warner

The Four Congressional Members of its Board
Senator Edward W. Brooke
Senator Joseph M. Montoya
The Honorable Corinne C. Boggs
The Honorable M. Caldwell Butler
request the pleasure of your company
at a reception

SALUTE TO THE BICENTENNIAL CONGRESS

on Tuesday, the twenty=fifth of February at seven o'clock Exhibit Hall, The Washington Hilton

R.s.v.p. Card enclosed For further information 634=1876

Please present this invitation at the door.

SUBCOMMITTEES
MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES
HUMAN RELATIONS

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

57 N. OTTAWA STREET JOLIET, ILLINOIS 60431 (815) 727-4718

Accepted

TO ALL 93RD AND 94TH CONGRESSIONAL WIVES

KENNEDY CENTER TOUR AND LUNCHEON AT LA GRAND SCENE RESTAURANT

MARCH 4TH

TIME:

10:30 A.M.

PLACE:

Kennedy Center

ITINERARY:

10:30 A.M. - Meet in Motor Lobby of Parking Level A 11 A.M. - Tour of Kennedy Center begins 12:15 P.M. - Lunch at La Grand Scene - \$5.65 incl.to After lunch those that wish may visit Watergate Shope

CONTACT:

Please R.S.V.P. - Cong. George O'Brien's office, 225-3635 (Ask for Julie) by February 28th!

SPECIFY IF YOU WILL ATTEND TOUR ONLY OR TOUR AND LUNCHEON.

YOUR HOSTESS WILL BE GRETTA MITCHELL

1632 Maddrey Lane

Rep. Butler Suggests Curb on FBI Files

By JACK BETTS Times Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON - Rep. M. Caldwell Butler said Friday there may be a need for legislation to restrict the Federal Bureau of Investigation from keeping "little private files" on individuals.

In an interview relating to a House Judiciary subcommittee hearing on surveillance by the FBI and the Justice Department, Butler said "it may or may not be necessary" to develop such legislation and add-ed there was a "very definite need" to clarify controls over individual criminal arrest rec-

Butler responded to questions a day after Atty. Gen. Edward H. Levi told Butler's subcommittee that former FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover kept files with derogatory information on more than a dozen members of Congress, and that previous administrations had requested FBI information on prominent figures.

The Roanoke Republican said the judiciary subcommit-tee on civil and constitutional rights has responsibility for FBI activities and noted that "our job is to make sure that what they do is written in the law, and that the law is adequate to their responsibilities.



M. Caldwell Butler

Butler said he was not so much "alarmed" by the fact that Hoover kept the congressional files as he was surprised that Levi was so candid in admitting it.

"I just wasn't prepared for that" said Butler, "I wasn't that alarmed by it, but I was surprised by (Levi's) total can-dor in telling us what he knew without our having to ask ques-

Butler pointed out that those transgressions were prior to the arrival of Levi and he had the luxury of saying so." He said both Levi and FBI

Director Clarence Kelly, who had testified before the subcommittee earlier, have been cooperative andhinted their straightforwardness might ob-viate the need for far-reaching legislation. Butler said, "I'm concerned

that they recognize that the FBI is a creature of statute and not autonomous. The FBI is not independent of the Justice Department, and the attorney general is responsible for the FBI just as the department is answerable to us (the commit-

Levi, Butler said, has promised to come up with a set of guidelines controlling derogatory information that might be compiled about individuals as well as politicians and that decisions on possible legislation would be made later.

Nonetheless, Butler said, "there is a very definite need to clarify the obligation to insure that criminal arrest records—all criminal information—is kept accurately and not disseminated unnecessarily.

He said there is "a continual problem of adequate law enforcement vs. protecting individual rights. But I don't think the director of the FBI ought to have the authority to set up his own little private file system.

Health Plan Discussed R.T. - Mar. 4, 1975 Butler Doubts Bill's Backing

By ROBERT B. SEARS Times Staff Writer

National health insurance is likely to have less support than originally anticipated because of the economic situation, 6th District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler told the Roanoke Academy of Medicine meeting Monday night.

Butler said that despite President Ford's threat to veto new spending bills not related to energy, two committees of the House of Representatives are getting ready to act on national health insurance.

These are the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and the Ways and Means Committee, Butler said, and both

prestigious issue," and are conpeting to produce the first acceptable plan.

Butler said Rep. Dan Rostan-kowski, chairman of the health subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee is considered an independent thinker, despite strong labor ties.

Rostankowski is gathering a staff and preparing for consideration of national health insurance, Butler said.

But Butler said there is some view that the predominantly liberal view on the Ways and Means Committee"will be tempered somewhat by our economic situation, and there may be less support than originally anticipated for a comprehensive, cradle-to-grave program." Butler said his own view is similar to the President's, that is, that national health insurance is not now within the capability of a federal government concerned with continuing inflation.

On inflation, Butler said his economic conference at Natural Bridge last month, confirmed him in the belief that inflation is as great or greater a threat to the economy as reces-

Butler said he did not see how the government can afford a substantial tax rebate and tax cut program that does not include major spending cuts. That's why he voted against the tax reduction act last week, he said.

Butler said that even if the tax rebate theory is sound, adding, "I doubt it," the \$8 billion rebate passed last week is not enough

The individual rebates, he said, are not big enough to justify the receiver making the major purchases they are supposed to stimulate.

Butler said he also objected to the tax cut bill because it

"view health insurance as a makes the tax cut permanent, prestigious issue," and are conof the taxpayers in the mid-income range of \$10,000 to \$20,-000, and establishes a negative

> Butler said he was in sympathy with investment tax credit and the corporate surtax exemption of the bill, but his objections to its other provisions kept him from voting for it.

> "I fear that these efforts to combat recession will inspire greater and more damaging inflation," Butler said, "but this is not the prevailing view.'

The legislation of last week could become law before Easter, Butler said.

The implementation of Professional Standard Review Organizations (PSR) Js) is moving more slowly than expected, Butler said, because of inadequate financing.

The PSRO law requires that by Jan. 1, 1976, PSROs, composed of doctors or of nonphyscians, shall review the work or the treatment received by Medicare or Medicaid patients.

Of the 203 PSROs to be established by Jan. 1, 1976, Butler said, only 8 are in operation, 14 are in a conditional status, and 91 are being planned.

Butler said there had been a lot of concern by doctors who are afraid that because of the shortage of funds, physician PSROs will not be approved by the Jan. 1, 1976 deadline, and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) will name nondoctors on the review organizations.

But Butler said the secretary of (HEW) cannot enter into a PSRO agreement with a nonphysician group, if a physician group has made application to form a PSRO.

Factors contributing to rising hospital costs, Butler said, include:

-Cutbacks in Medicaid for Virginia amounting to \$4 million federal matching funds per year. This means, he said, that according to hospital officials, they will have to increase the daily rate for paying patients by \$2.50 at the least, and possibly as much as \$9.

-Utilization Review Standards Programs required in hospitals by April 1 this year. Estimates have this as high as \$20 a patient.

-Potential unionization of hospital workers in nonprofit hospitals.

-Increased hospital malpractice insurance rates, which have risen more than 600 per cent since the General Assembly in 1974 reversed the charitable immunity for community, nonprofit hospitals.

-General inflation.

Butler said federal action has been responsible for almost all of the cost increases listed, and these increases had triggered demands for a comprehensive national health insurance pro-

"Like many other industries," Butler said, "the health care industry is suffering from government over-regulation and bureaucratic red tape.'

The attempts to insure adequate medical attention to all citizens, Butler said, appear to have obstructed the ability of both hospitals and doctors to provide quality care at "affordable" prices.



Fact Sheet

Public Relations Division

Boy Scouts of America North Brunswick, New Jersey 08902

The Distinguished Eagle Scout Award

In 1969, the Distinguished Eagle Scout Award was established by the Boy Scouts of America. The award is made by the National Court of Honor upon the recommendation of a Committee of Distinguished Eagle Scouts. Only Eagle Scouts who earned the rank of Eagle as a member of the Boy Scouts of America a minimum of 25 years previous to nomination are eligible for the award. The nominee must have distinguished himself in business, profession or service to his Country.



EAGLE SCOUT

Paul Haynes Abel Frederick W. Ackroyd Clyde Spears Alexander E. Ross Allen Thomas L. Allen Paul Richard Allyn, Jr., M.D. Maj. Gen. E.H. Almquist, USA Bryon Lesley Anderson George W. Anderson Neil Alden Armstrong Louis C. Bailey Alden G. Barber Walter Carlyle Barnes, Jr. J.V. Bauknight John M. Belk William H. Bell Hon. Charles E. Bennett Maj. Gen. John Charles Bennett, USA Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr. Maj. Gen. Sidney B. Berry Morris R. Beschloss Frank Blair Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel III, USA Max Leo Bramer, D.D.S. Jack H. Braucht Howell Harris Brooks Newton Duncan Brookshire, Jr. George Scratchley Brown Allen E. Brubaker William K. Brumbach, M.D. Joseph A. Brunton, Jr. M. Caldwell Butler William D. Campbell Lester F. Canham, Jr. Milton Caniff George Howard Capps Gerald P. Carr Jack Caskey

DATE EAGLE EARNED

Oct. 25, 1929 Aug. 24, 1944 Oct. 24, 1933 *1927 Sept. 27, 1940 Oct. 29, 1928 July 11, 1933 Apr. 1, 1942 Feb. 17, 1938 Dec. 24, 1947 1935 Sept. 27, 1933 Aug. 25, 1939 Sept. 2, 1930 Nov. 28, 1947 Sept. 4, 1926 Nov. 6, 1925 May 24, 1938 Dec. 1, 1938 Aug. 26, 1940 Dec. 9, 1948 Aug 16, 1930 Feb. 3, 1925 Sept. 13, 1927 Nov. 18, 1936 Oct. 30, 1922 Sept. 20, 1937 1936 Sept. 10, 1928 Oct. 1, 1929 *1918 Dec. 1, 1941 Apr. 14, 1922 Oct. 7, 1946 Nov. 2, 1923 Oct. 10, 1930 May 15, 1947 Feb. 13, 1945

AWARDED AT

Winchester, Ind. Rockland, R.I. Statesville, N.C. Winter Haven, Fla. Fresno, Calif. Waverly, III. Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Winchester, Ind. Gastonia, N.C. Wapakoneta, Ohio Bartelsville, Okla. Chico, Calif. Rutherfordton, N.C. Newberry, S.C. Charlotte, N.C. Lockport, N.Y. Tampa, Fla. Fort Benning, Ga. Sharyland Mission, Tex Hattiesburg, Miss. Taylorville, III. Hartsville, S.C. Fort Benning, Ga. Granite City, III. Fremont, Nebr. Indianapolis, Ind. Meridian, Miss. Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Champaign, III. Belleville, N.J. Allegheny Council, Pa. Roanoke, Va. Pasadena, Calif. Albion, N.Y. Dayton, Ohio St. Louis, Mo. Santa Ana, Calif. Lancaster, S.C.

THE DISTINGUISHED EAGLE SCOUT AWARD

In 1969, the Distinguished Eagle Scout Award was established by the Boy Scouts of America. The award is made by the National Court of Honor upon the recommendation of a Committee of Distinguished Eagle Scouts.

Only Eagle Scouts who earned the rank of Eagle as a member of the Boy Scouts of America a minimum of 25 years previous to nomination are eligible for the award.

The nominee must have distinguished himself in business, profession or service to his Country.

RECIPIENTS APPROVED APRIL 1972

EAGLE SCOUT	DATE EARNED EAGLE AWARD	AT	DATE AWARDED D.E.S.A.
Paul Haynes Abel Clyde Spears Alexander E. Ross Allen Paul Richard Allyn, Jr. Maj. Gen. E. H. Almquist, USA Byron Lesley Anderson George W. Anderson Alden G. Barber J. V. Bauknight William H. Bell Charles E. Bennett Maj. Gen. Sidney B. Berry Frank Blair Charles H. Bonesteel III Max Leo Bramer Howell Harris Brooks Newton Duncan Brookshire, Jr. Allen E. Brubaker	Oct. 25, 1929 Oct. 24, 1933	Winchester, Ind. Statesville, N.C. Winter Haven, Fla. Waverly, Ill. Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Winchester, Ind. Gastonia, N.C. Chico, Calif. Newberry, S.C. Lockport, N.Y. Tampa, Fla. Hattiesburg, Miss. Hartsville, S.C. Fort Benning, Ga. Granite City, Ill. Indianapolis, Ind. Meridian, Miss. Champaign, Ill.	Feb. 10, 1970 Jan. 21, 1971 Feb. 29, 1972 Mar. 29, 1971 May 8, 1971 June 8, 1970 Feb. 8, 1972 Jan. 16, 1969 Jan. 21, 1971 Oct. 10, 1970 Jan. 26, 1971 Mar. 3, 1970 May 27, 1971 Feb. 24, 1969 Oct. 15, 1970 May 17, 1971 Feb. 8, 1972 May 1, 1971 on not available at this time.
		Exact miormand	on not available at this time.

Accepted

TO ALL 93RD CONGRESSIONAL WIVES

BLAIR HOUSE TOUR

MARCH 11TH

TIME:

10:15 A.M.

PLACE:

BLAIR HOUSE, 1651 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.

ITINERARY:

10:15 A.M. - Tour Begins - Please Be On Time!!
Coffee and Rolls Will Be Served.
Carpool It If Possible, Parking At A Premium
Public Garages Are Available Nearby on Pa. Ave. N.W.

CONTACT:

PLEASE R.S.V.P. - CONG. GEORGE O'BRIEN'S OFFICE, 225-3635 - ASK FOR JULIE BY FRIDAY, MARCH 7TH!!!

YOUR HOSTESS WILL BE SARA ROSE

REMINDER

MARCH 18TH - F.B.I. TOUR

MARCH 25TH - SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION TOUR

The Washington Star

TOFT ALL BRITTON Publisher

JAMES G. BELLOWS, Editor

SIDNEY EPSTEIN, Managing Editor

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1975

Should Congress Extend The Voting Rights Act?

There is no disputing the fact that the Voting Rights Act has been highly effective in increasing the participation of blacks in the political process. Since it was first enacted in 1965, black voter registration in seven Southern states affected by it has increased from 29.3 percent to 56.6 percent, and the disparity in the proportion of white to black voters has dropped from 44.1 percent to 11.2 percent. The number of black elected officials in the seven states has increased from fewer than 100 to more than 1,100.

The act is scheduled to expire August 6, which brings up several questions: Should the act be extended? If so, for how long? Should it be amended to deal with the problems specifically affecting Spanish-speaking minorities? Should it be made easier for jurisdictions, once covered, to become exempted from the law if they turn in reasonable performances?

We believe the act should be extended. While progress has been made, there still is resistance in many areas to political participation by minorities. The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights recently cited a long list of discriminatory tactics still being used to hamper registration and voting. Federal withdrawal not only might halt progress but could result in backsliding on gains already made.

On length of extension, the debate is over whether it should be five or ten years. The Ford administration has recommended five, but we believe there are good arguments for extending it 10 years. A 10-year extension would take the law through the redistricting and reapportionment that will follow the 1980 census. Gerrymandering of congressional and state legislative districts has been a favorite ploy of state government officials to lessen the influence of minority voters. It would be well to have the Justice Department keeping an eye out for this sort of thing.

The question of making the law apply specifically to Spanish-speaking Americans raises some problems. There is no reference to blacks or any other minority in the present law, and to single out a particular group might open the law to legal challenge.

Under the original law, coverage was triggered by a provision that made it apply to any state or jurisdiction that had a literacy test or similar voting qualification in effect on November 1, 1964, and if less than 50 percent of the voting-age

residents were registered on that date or actually voted in the 1964 presidential election. In extending the law in 1970, Congress made the registration and voter turnout figures apply also to November 1, 1968, and the 1968 presidential election. The major effect was to catch states and counties that discriminated against blacks, although a few counties in Arizona and California with large numbers of unregistered or nonvoting Spanish-speaking citizens were brought in. But Texas, where there have been many complaints of discrimination against Spanish-speaking people, has escaped coverage because it had no formal literacy test when the law was passed.

Congress ought to give serious attention to the problems of 16 million Spanish-speaking citizens. Surely it can find suitable language for dealing with this matter without jeopardizing the entire Voting Rights Act.

The issue of whether to make it easier for states or local jurisdictions to become exempted from the law once they are covered is another question that deserves thorough consideration. The only way that the seven states and other scattered jurisdictions now covered can get out is to obtain approval from the federal court in the District of Columbia. Only one state — Virginia — has tried and it was turned down.

It was not intended that it should be easy to get out from under the law. The purpose was to catch those areas where racial discrimination was indisputable and to hold their feet to the fire until it was eliminated. So long as a jurisdiction is covered, it can't change any regulation dealing with registration or voting — including moving a polling place across the street — without getting approval from federal officials.

To water down the law severely would render it useless. But it does seem to be a bit rigid. As it now stands, it doesn't matter how far a state goes toward eliminating discrimination; it can't get out unless it gets the D.C. federal court's approval, and that appears to be extremely difficult.

We tend to agree with Virginia Representative M. Caldwell Butler that some sort of minimum criteria should be written into the law so that any state meeting those standards could be released from coverage. There ought to be some reward for good performance. But there also should be provision for re-instituting coverage if there is backsliding on gains made.

e Staunton News-Leader

STAUNTON, VA., 24401, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1975

PRICE TEN CENTS



SUGAR TOUR—Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. spent Saturday at the 17th annual Maple Festival in Highland County. Here, with area officials, in-

cluding Del. J. Marshall Coleman, he is hearing about the process by which maple sugar is made. (Photos by Frances Brown)

Godwin attends Maple Festival

Br FRANCES BROWN News-Leader Staff Writer

MONTEREY—What was to be a three-hour "quick" tour by Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. during the opening day of Highland County's 17th annual Maple Festival turned out to be a much longer visit — thanks to a number of youngsters and, of course, a few county officials.

Gov. Godwin, who arrived at Highland County High School at 11:15 a.m. Saturday via helicopter from the Shenandoah Valley Airport at Weyers Cave, had planned to tour several sugar orchards, visit a few places and eat a meal of mountain trout before his 2 o'clock scheduled departure. Instead, he was buttonholed

by several youngsters during his stop at Virginia Trout Co. Addressing the Governor by a name which sounded like "Mr. Robwin", the youths insisted that he see a "huge fish we have trapped on the other side". The youngsters, of course, hadn't literally trapped a fish, but their summons was heeded by the state's leading official.

This was only one of several incidents involving children during the Governor's extended

whe Hig Mcl Cav trip

To Meet Members of Parliament on the
House of Commons Select Committee on RECO
Race Relations and Immigration

The British Ambassador

and Lady Ramsbotham

at Hone

Horday 17th Harch - Papton 6.30 8.00 p.m.

Negrets only

The British Embassy

462 1340 x 2100

Butler assures economic picture is getting better

Sixth District U.S. Rep. M. Caldwell Butler told a gathering of bankers here Saturday night he is "well satisfied as to the flexibility and resiliency of the American economy"

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STNIAY HORURETT

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Sixth Annual Meeting

SHENANDOAH VALLEY CHAPTER

American Institute of Banking



March 15, 1975

Ingleside Red Carpet Inn

Staunton, Virginia



Butler

(Continued From Page 1)

decreases in the inflation rates for clothing, beef, sugar and automobiles.

"Interest rates have also declined," Rep. Butler added. "The federal fund rate which peaked in mid-July at about 13 per cent is now at 5½ per cent. Treasury bill rates dropped from about 9 per cent to 5½ per cent in the same period."

Rep. Butler was also optimistic about the chances of an agreement between Democrats and President Ford over solutions to general economic Festival is being held this problems.

Cautioning that the "liberal Democratic caucus may overturn" a compromise, Rep. Butler said the agreement will probably feature a suspension of the \$1 fee on imported oil, an increase in the gasoline tax "to finance additional energy research and to restrict consumption", and an allocation system mated to a price increase in petroleum products to combat consumption.

oil depletion allowance, currently under attack in Congress, will be eliminated, even though "windfall profits tax on the oil industry have greatly decreased"

Reliance on foreign oil sources must also be reduced, Rep. Butler said, noting that funding on a massive scale has already been approved for the development of new energy sources.

"It would be misleading to conclude, however, that Congress has our economic situation under control," he said, "because Congress has not yet come to grips with the inflationary consequences of deficit spending."

Warning that the budget deficit may reach as high as \$80 billion in fiscal year 1976, Rep. Butler criticized "piecemeal" plans which have "too little emphasis on the total effect of component programs and with too little consideration of the cumulative costs"

Rep. Butler noted that he opposes bills designed to increase public service jobs and provide tax cuts to lower and middle income groups because they would increase spending without significant effects.

But, Rep. Butler said in conclusion, he has "no reservation about the ability of our economy to survive Congress, and I am optimistic about the future of this country".

In business conducted earlier at the banquet, Patricia A. Rice of Rt. 1, Harrisonburg, and a loan department supervisor at Valley National Bank of Harrisonburg, was named president of the organization for the coming year.

Miss Rice has been employed by the bank for 15 years and has served as second and first vice president of the group.

Other officers named were: Thomas Wagner of First and Merchants Bank, Waynesboro, first vice president; Russell Ralston, Planters Bank and Trust Co. of Staunton, second vice president, and Earl F. Taylor of United Virginian Bank-Spottswood, treasurer.

over roads still intermittently spotted with ice remaining from Friday's unexpected storm, turnout was termed "excellent" by some of those directly involved in festival planning. By mid-afternoon, temperatures rose to 50 degrees, melting most of the ice remaining on the roadways and the trees.

The annual Highland Maple weekend and next weekend, sponsored by the Highland County Chamber of Commerce. Special events this weekend included Friday night's Maple Queen Contest and Ball and the Old Fashioned Square Dance

Saturday night.

Miss Shepherd, a senior at Highland County High School, was named queen during the contest. The 17-year-old daughter of Austin L. Shepherd Rep. Butler predicted that the Dalton of Concord has been accepted at Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, this

> First runner-up in the Maple Queen Contest was Miss Kathy Ralston, 16, a sophomore at Highland High and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M'Iton Ralston of Monterey. Second runner-up was Ruth Newman, 18, daughter of Harold Newman of Blue Grass and Mrs. Lillian Powers of McDowell. Miss Newman is a high school senior.

> Several camps are open to the public during the festival. The camps may be located on maps of suggested tours and information available at the chamber office in Monterey.

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But in a generally optimistic speech to a dinner meeting of the Shenandoah Valley Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, the Roanoke Republican was critical of his congressional colleagues who advocate deficit spending and said a "more liberal Democratic caucus" may overturn any compromise on President Ford's energy bill.

Rep. Butler also told the nearly 350 members and guests at the banquet held at Ingleside that he is disappointed that Congress hasn't dealt with the problem of increasing domestic oil production, a need he sees as critical. Because of the U.S.'s increased dependence on foreign oil, "an embargo now would be catastrophic", Rep. Butler said.

Rep. Butler assured his audience, who gave him a standing ovation as he rose to speak, that the economic picture is getting better.

"Inflation is finally coming under control," the two-term Representative said. "Despite an inflation rate of 12.2 per cent for 1974, the highest since World War II, we began to see a gradual slowing of inflation in October of last year."

Rep. Butler said that since September 1974, inflation growth has declined from 1.3 per cent to 0.6 per cent in January, and that month's economic indicators showed "significant

(See Butler, Page 2)

eeting

Y CHAPTER

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American Institute of Banking



March 15, 1975

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(Continued From Page 1)

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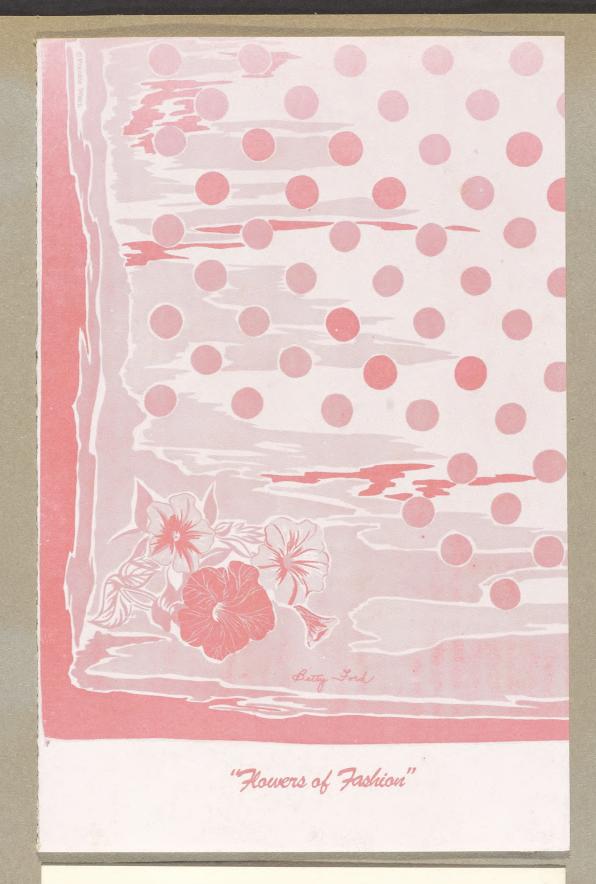
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Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Crawford
cordially invite you to join them
for brunch and
The Potomac Hunt Point-to-Point Races
Saturday the twenty-second of March
at eleven-thirty o'clock
Belvedere Farm

Travilah and Glen Road
Potomac, Maryland

The Ways and Means Committee of the Congressional Club wishes to take this opportunity to say "thank you" for making our fund-raising style show and luncheon such a success.

We regret our First Lady, Betty Ford, is unable to attend because of illness. She was especially sorry to miss this affair with you. She sends her best wishes for a successful day. She has also provided one of her personal scarves to be auctioned as her contribution to our effort.

We say a great big thank you to our "keautiful guests."

Co-Chairmen

Mrs. Harold Runnels - Mrs. Casper Weinberger

Committee

Mrs.	Hugh Alexander	Mrs.	Earl Butz
	Clair Burgener	Mrs.	John Kyl
Mrs.	Edward Hutchinson	Mrs.	Robert McClory
Mrs.	John McCollister	Mrs.	Hugh Scott
Mrs.	Kenneth Robinson	Mrs.	Wright Patman
Mrs.	Burt Talcott		

"FLOWERS OF FASHION"

March 20, 1975

Guest of Honor:

Mrs. Gerald R. Ford

Escorted by:

Mrs. Richard Preyer
Mrs. Hugh Scott
Mrs. Harold Runnels
Mrs. Caspar Weinberger

Featuring fashions from:

Frankie Welch

Commentary by:

Mrs. Clark MacGregor Frankie Welch

Models:

Miss Eydie Runnels

Mrs. Paul Rogers

Mrs. William Simon

Mrs. Henry Smith, III

Mrs. Tazwell Shepard, Jr.

Mrs. William L. Armstrong

Mrs. LaMarr Baker

Mrs. James Broyhill

Mrs. William Cohen

Mrs. Trent Lott

Mrs. Kenneth Robinson

Special Guest Model:

The Honorable Lindy Boggs

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cordially invite you to join them
for brunch and
The Potomac Hunt Point-to-Point Races
Saturday the twenty-second of March
at eleven-thirty o'clock
Belvedere Farm
Travilah and Glen Road
Potomac, Maryland

The University of Virginia Club of Washington cordially invites you to attend its annual meeting and so at the Woodrow Wilson House *

2340 S street, NW

Sunday, March 23, 1975, 5:00 to 7:00

RSVP

\$ 15 per couple

Mr. Wilson (Law'81) occupied this home on S Street near Massachusetts Avenue from the end of his last term as President, in 1921, until his death in 1924. It is a property of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

blessed is the Xing who comes in the name of the Lord! PALM SUNDAY

MARCH 23, 1975

Prelude: "Sonata in D" Mozart

THE BLESSING OF THE PALMS

Collect (kneel)
Lesson (sit)
Anthem by Priest and People (stand)
Blessed is he that cometh in the name
of the Lord; Hosanna in the highest.
Distribution of Palms (remain standing in silence)
The Procession
Priest: Let us go forth in peace.
People: In the name of the Lord, Amen.
Hymn #62
The Station
Priest: Christ for us became obedient unto death.
People: Even the death of the Cross.

Collect

THE HOLY COMMUNION

Collect for Purity - Page 67
Summary of the Law - Page 69
Kyrie Eleison - Page 70; #702
Collect of the Day - Page 134
Epistle - Page 134
Gradual Hymn #321 (stanza 4)
Gospel - Page 134
Nicene Creed - Page 71
Hymn #337
Offering and Anthems:

Priest: Let us pray.

8:00 & 9:30 a.m. "Hosanna"

The Junior Choir
11:30 a.m. "Scatter Palm Branches" Tunder
Adult Choir

Pooler

Prayer for Christ's Church - Page 74
Invitation, Confession, Absolution - Page 75
Comfortable Words - Page 76
Sursum Corda - Page 76
Sanctus - Page 77; #704
The Consecration - Page 80
The Lord's Prayer
Prayer of Humble Access - Page 82

Agnus Dei - #706
The Communion
Thanksgiving - Page 83 (in unison)
Hymn #201
Blessing
Hymn #64 (2nd tune)

Robert M. Webber Organist and Choirmaster

Alto: Janet Taliaferro
Violin: Nancy Gallaway Cello: Wayne Taylor
Violin: Mary Young Bass: Carol Scott

THE PALMS on the Altar are given to the Glory of God by Mr. and Mrs. John A. Donohue in memory of Father Loweth.

OUR PRAYERS ARE ASKED FOR -

THE SICK: Patricia, Sydney, Una, Nan, Dorothy, Gene, Jackie, Gertrude, Peg, Anne, Ruth, Bill, Grace, Macon, Bo, Jack, Glover, Ellen, Kay, Edna, Cindy, Laro, Punkie, David, Dwight, Monte, Julie, Emmett, Helen, Mary, May, Frances, Sharon, John, Jan, Frank, Anne, Jean Marie, Edwin, Mary Jane.

THOSE WHO ARE ABSENT FROM US: Ken, Craig, Bob, Warren, Sue Ann, John, Bill, Tom, Barry.

There will be NO Sunday School on Easter Sunday. Nursery only.

Sunday School Mite Box Collection will be the Sunday after Easter, April 6th.

Easter Lilies are needed to decorate the Altar for Easter Sunday. They may be given as Memorials or a Thank Offering. Call the church office or Mrs. Donohue, 356-8040.

Rep. Butler, economists optimistic on recession Butler Economists

By OZZIE OSBORNE Political Writer

Rep. M. Caldwell Butler said today he is somewhat encouraged by what he sees as the beginning of a recovery in the nation's lagging economy.

At the same time, he appeared pessimistic over federal spending, predicting the fiscal 1976 deficit may well reach as high as \$100 billion.

"Already there is basis for optimism," said Butler in commenting on the economy.

He said he is encouraged because savings are up and interest rates are down, the wholesale price index is down and the tourist trade is up.

Generally, he said, people do not appear to have what he referred to as a "recession psychology."

The congressman said also "just the ru-

mor" of a large federal deficit is bound to mean more spending.

"If we could have the rumor of a deficit without the deficit—that would be the best of two worlds," he said.

He said a \$100 billion federal budget deficit in fiscal '76 is "not beyond a possibility," although President Ford has vowed to hold it down to \$60 billion.

Butler said that even though Ford has ostensibly drawn the line on the deficit, "it's not apparent to me that the prevailing view in Congress is in agreement with him." He added:

"The morale of many of the more conservative congressmen is pretty bad because of the feeling that the economy won't survive forever."

Butler said, incidentially, that he does not share this pessimism.

He said he was worried about the country's

political system all during the impeachment proceedings, but "I'm more optimistic about the strength of the American people than I was two years ago."

Butler criticized the haste with which the final version of the tax cut bill was acted on, saying he thinks the congressional recess should have been postponed a day or so to give more time for study and discussion.

Butler said many parts of the legislation originated in the Senate, meaning hearings were never held and there was little time for debate.

Butler voted against the bill and said he believed that if President Ford had vetoed it, the veto would have been upheld.

Butler said he would have preferred to look more closely at that part of the legislation

See BUTLER, Pg. 2, Col. 4

WASHINGTON (AP) — Government economic experts say there now is firm evidence that the nation's deep recession is nearing an end, but they are not yet sure how strong the economic recovery will be.

The nation's economy should get a substantial boost from the 1974 income tax rebates that the Internal Revenue Service said Tuesday it will begin mailing to taxpayers on May 9. All of an estimated 78 million rebate checks will have been sent by June 30, the IRS said.

But even without the tax rebates, the economy would soon be on the road to recovery, government officials say.

"Every recession carries the seeds of its own recovery, and this one is no exception," Treasury Secretary William E. Simon said in an interview Tuesday.

Government economists say the recession will officially end when it hits its low point and

the economic recovery begins. One key economist at the Federal Reserve Board said the low point may already have been reached.

"The economy is showing signs of bottoming out in the last few weeks even without a tax cut," said this economist, who did not want to be quoted by name. He said an economic recovery in the second half of the year "is assured, and it likely will be quite vigorous."

James L. Pate, assistant commerce secretary for economic affairs, said he also sees "encouraging signs" that the recession is approaching the bottom.

"The scenario emerging is consistent with the outlook we presented in the economic report of the Precident (to Congress in February) with a rather substantial decline in economic

See Economists, Pg. 2, Col. 2

Economists

From Page

activity in the first half and a moderate recovery in the second half of 1975," Pate added.

He said the recession in the first quarter has been a little worse than expected and that the upturn could come before midyear. The drop in the economy for 1975 likely will be closer to 3.5 per cent than the 3.3 per cent estimated by the administration earlier, he added.

Simon said he is sticking with his earlier predictions for an end to the recession at midyear, with a resumption of positive economic growth in the fourth quarter.

"Anybody who thinks he has a clear outlook for the future is kidding himself," Simon said.

He also said the positive indications of an economic upturn are unlikely to be seen in the unemployment statistics for some months. He said he still estimates that the jobless rate will peak at near 9 per cent — up from 8.2 per cent in February — in the months ahead.

He said unemployment should start easing by the fourth quarter.

Meanwhile, with jobs scarce in private industry, federal job information centers reported they are being swamped with calls from unemployed workers and college graduates seeking employment with the government.

But even federal government jobs are scarce. Of five million job queries received in the past six months, the government hired just under 79,000 new workers, 20 per cent fewer than during the same period a year earlier.

Butler

From Page 1

repealing the 22 per cent oil depletion allowance for large oil and gas producers.

He said it might have been better to im-

pose a heavier excess profits tax.
"I think that's a better way to police the

big oil companies," he said.

In his comments today, Butler said that fighting inflation is, in his view, a bigger long-range problem than stimulating the economy.

"That's not the view prevailing in Congress, which is what disturbs me," he said.

Blood count

Donate at the Red Cross Blood Center Monday-Friday, 10 a.m.-2 p.m. 352 West Church Ave.

W.N. April 3,1975 Voter removal

law protested

Political Writer

Strong sentiment for extending the Voting Rights Act was expressed today as some 40 blacks from throughout the 6th District met with Rep. Caldwell Bufler.

At the same time, opposition surfaced to recently effective state legislation which says the names of persons who haven't voted in four years must be removed from voter registration rolls

"We are bitterly" opposed to this, said M. W. Thornhill Jr., chairman of the Lynchburg Voters League. His view was echoed by several others.

Butler explained that this is state legislation, which he has nothing to do with. He said the legislation is aimed at keeping voter registration books up to date and it has helped cut down on larceny at the ballot boxes by getting off the rolls the names of people who no longer live in Virginia but have—until fairly recently-voted here by mail ballots.

"But you're throwing the baby out with the bath water," protested one man.

The Rev. Charles Green of Roanoke seemed to express the prevailing view at the meeting when he said that if he chooses not to vote that is his business and no reason for his name being removed from the voter

George Franklin, chairman of Elected Concerned Citizens of the Roanoke Valley, read a statement of his organization asking that the Voting Rights Act be extended for 10 years. Several others asked the same thing

In asking for an extention of the act, the Rev. Donald W. Johnson of Lynchburg said that when he sees still in Virginia government those who were architects of the massive resistance movement of the 1950s, "I feel I need everything I can find to protect me."

Hearings are being held in Washington on whether to extend the act and perhaps expand it to include other minorities such as Chicanos.

The act is aimed at barring practices that would prevent or discourage people from regis-tering and voting. Virginia is one of several states that come

meeting to discuss the Voting Rights Act specifically, discussion boiled over into several re-

Thornhill said blacks are discriminated against in his hometown of Lynchburg, noting that there are only a dozen blacks among the 115 precinct workers—even though Lynchburg is nearly one-fourth black.

When Butler asked why more Negroes don't vote and register, he was given several swers. One—given by a black woman—was that Negroes were discriminated against for 200 years and that it's going to take them more than a decade (the length of time since the Voting Rights Act was passed) to catch up.

"We have no real feeling of being part of the system," said a black man at the meeting.

Others said many deterrents to registering and voting have been removed, "but the frustrations are still there." Ron Hurt of Roanoke pointed out, as did others, that blacks are practically excluded from serving on electoral boards in Vir-

Black Tie

R. S. V. 9

What Congress Does at Easter

Leaving behind the tax cut bill that caused President Ford so much anguish, Congress last week scattered to the four winds for 11 days' Easter recess. Some scattered farther than others, as Richmond Times-Dispatch columnist Charles McDowell reported the other day.

Most Virginian members of Congress planned to stay in their own state and district, including Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr. and Reps. Caldwell Butler, William Wampler, Dan Daniel and J. Kenneth Robinson. Except for Mr. Daniel, those representatives voted against taking a recess.

Some others are using the time to broaden themselves with travel abroad. Sen. William F. Scott was bound for Brussels, Bonn, Berlin, Vienna and Madrid along with a handful of other senators. The trip is described as an inspection of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Rep. Robert W. Daniel Jr. also was billed as on a NATO-type visit to Iceland. Lest his constituents think he is on a taxpaid pleasure jaunt, the Con-

gressman issued a statement remarking that he would travel on regularly scheduled anti-submarine patrol planes, and added that this time of year, Iceland is cold and win-dy, with "a 50 per cent chance of rain or snow on any given day." Some will go to any lengths to serve their constituents. Rep. G. William Whitehurst was going to Geneva as one of two congressional advisers at an international conference with a name too long to list here. Rep. David E. Satterfield III was en route to Colombo, Ceylon, for a session of the Interparliamentary Union.

Representative Wampler left for the Ninth District before McDowell could reach him, but the columnist finally contacted an aide in his Bristol office. "The Congressman is not going out of the country, is he?" asked McDowell. "No," she answered, "but he's going to Rich-

The man who prefers Richlands to Iceland-or even Geneva-in a season of junkets has demonstrated a certain wisdom.

R.T. - April 4, 1979



7th ANNUAL CULTURAL AWARD DINNER

International Ballroom Center Washington Hilton



The Recording Industry Association of America

requests the pleasure of your company at its Seventh Annual Cultural Award Dinner

on Wednesday, the ninth of April Nineteen hundred and seventy-five

International Ballroom Center, Washington Hilton Washington, D. C.

Entertainment by Olivia Newton-John, Andy Williams

Cocktails 7:00-8:00 p.m. Dinner 8:00 p.m.

THIS INVITATION IS NOT TRANSFERABLE

JOHN BREAUX

7th District, Louisiana
Washington address
Room 319
Cannon House Office Building
Phone: (202) 225-2031

LLOYD JONES ROLAND MANUEL

2530 Post Office and Federal Building Lake Charles, Louisiana 70601 (318) 433-1122

RAYMOND CORDOVA CLAUDIA HENAGAN 301 FEDERAL BUILDING LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA 70501 (318) 232-2081

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

COMMITTEES:
PUBLIC WORKS
MERCHANT MARINE
AND FISHERIES

CHARLOTTE WILMER
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
VALSIN MARMILLION
LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT
GORDON S. CARLSON
PRESS SECRETARY

DIANE GOCHENOUR
ALICE PERRY
MILDRED FITZGERALD
DUSTY ZAUNBRECHER
PATRICIA W. ALLEN

TO ALL 93RD AND 94TH CONGRESSIONAL WIVES

SMITHSONIAN TOUR AND LUNCHEON

APRIL 10

This is a Thursday after Easter Recess

TIME:

10:15 a.m.

PLACE:

Smithsonian Museum of History and Technology on Constitution Avenue. Meet in Lobby.

ITINERARY:

Not a run-of-the-mill tour! Highlights of what to see for your District visitors will be given while eating our special box lunch. Cost - \$4.50 per person. Please try to come to both tour and lunch!

Limited parking space--If contacted early (before Easter Recess) and you are carpooling, some parking passes are available. Other parking on the Mall.

CONTACT:

R.S.V.P.

93rd Wives--Cong. George O'Brien's office, 225-3635 (ask for Julie)

94th Wives--Cong. John Breaux's office, 225-2031 (ask for Mildred or Pat)

YOUR HOSTESS WILL BE LOIS BREAUX

A special thanks to Sara Rose and the Blair House and Trish Lott--FBI Tour



Admit Bearer
TO THE VISITOR'S GALLERY

ames V. Molloy
Doorkeeper

94th CONGRESS

APR 1 0 1975





FORD DELIVERING HIS FOREIGN POLICY SPEECH; MEMBERS OF CONGRESS LISTENING TO THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

April 21, 1975 Vol. 105, No. 16

FOREIGN POLICY/COVER STORIES

Seeking the Last Exit from Viet Nam

Phnom-Penh was about to fall. The fateful and almost certainly final siege of Saigon was about to begin. The most frustrating and tragic chapter in the history of U.S. foreign policy was, one way or another, ending. And a new American President, unelected at home and untested abroad, was about to shake off the shackles of past U.S. failures in Southeast Asia and place his own unique stamp on America's global diplomacy by fashioning new policies on which Americans could unite. Such was the setting and the advance billing for what Gerald Ford had promised would be "the most important speech I have ever made."

But when the President faced a joint session of Congress last week to address it and the nation in his first major foreign policy address, he, like too many U.S. Presidents before him, found himself entangled in the toils of Viet Nam. The fresh start, the global vision, the new priorities would all have to wait once more on the dire exigencies of Viet Nam. But there was indeed a new factor: Ford faced a predicament unprecedented in U.S. history. His first concern could not even be candidly expressed. It was the delicate and dangerous task of extricating 5,000* Amer-

*Although the President cited 6,000 as the number of Americans in South Viet Nam, 1,000 have recently left.

icans from an allied nation, South Viet Nam, that seemed in imminent danger of being overrun by the Communist forces of North Viet Nam and the Viet Cong. Also, if it could be done, Ford wanted to evacuate some 200,000 South Vietnamese who have worked closely with the Americana during the worked closely.

the Americans during the war.

Emergency Aid. For Ford to admit that this was his prime worry would mean hastening the very collapse in Saigon that would put the Americans there in the jeopardy Ford feared. Even privately to order their evacuation could spread the same kind of panic that in recent weeks had seized millions of South Vietnamese soldiers and civilians in their headlong flight from northern provinces. Even to suggest that the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu would finally have to stand on its own without further injections of massive U.S. military aid would be to risk the outrage of South Vietnamese troops and increasingly anti-American civilians. That could produce what high U.S. officials termed "nightmarish possibilities." By this they meant a final Viet Nam horror of American troops' having to fight their way into South Viet Nam against the dual firepower of both the once friendly South Vietnamese soldiers and those of the North to rescue American civilians and shepFaced with that agonizing dilemma, Ford chose perhaps the only course open to him. He asked a suspicious and reluctant U.S. Congress to provide \$722 million in emergency military aid to the Saigon government. He urged the Congress to clarify his now murky authority to use American troops in Viet Nam for "the limited purpose of protecting American lives by ensuring their evacuation, if this should become necessary." He also pleaded with Congress to amend existing law so that he could employ the same forces to help bring out the vulnerable South Vietnamese—to whom, he said, the U.S. has a "special obligation." And Ford set an urgent deadline of the end of this week for Congress to act.

Ford's public rationale for the military aid was that it "might enable the South Vietnamese to stem the onrushing aggression, to stabilize the military situation, permit the chance of a negotiated political settlement between the North and South Vietnamese, and, if the very worst were to happen, at least allow the orderly evacuation of Americans and endangered South Vietnamese to places of safety." Prudently, he did not promise that any of those things would happen if the funds were provided.

Privately, high Administration officials explained that Ford simply felt that he had to seek the military aid or else



Saturday, April 12, 1975

Viet Military Aid Favored by Butler

Virginia members of Congress gave a generally sympathetic ear to President Ford's plea for vast new aid to beleaguered South Vietnam, but whether they would give him their votes was another matter.

A survey of the state delegation indicated Friday that few were prepared to support the President's request for \$722 million in military assistance. Most viewed it as too late to do much good.

On the other hand, many endorsed humanitarian aid and others gave support to Ford's appeal for authority to use whatever means is necessary to evacuate Americans and closely allied South Vietnamese.

Perhaps the strongest expression of support for the President's plea for huge new military aid appropriations came from Republican Rep. M. Caldwell Butler of the 6th District.

"This situation is so desperate that our failure to act favorably on the Presi-dent's request would jeopardize the lives of American ciizens," Butler said.

Congress, he added, should "place no limitations on the President's power to do all that is appropriate to protect the lives of American citizens" and South Vietnamese whose lives may be in jeopardy.

Butler acknowledged there is a risk

this late date would fall into enemy hands. But, he said, the risk "is one we have to take.

Rep. W.C. "Dan" Daniel, D5th, indicated he, too, might support at least a major part of the \$722 million military aid request, while conceding "it may very well be too late for Southeast Asia."

A heavy majority of the Virginia delegation expressed concern that any military assistance given South Vietnam at this late hour might be wasted.

(Independent Sen. Harry F. Byrd said Thursday night the situation in Saigon "has deteriorated to such an extent that I doubt military aid would be effective...It could quickly fall into the hands of the Communists.")

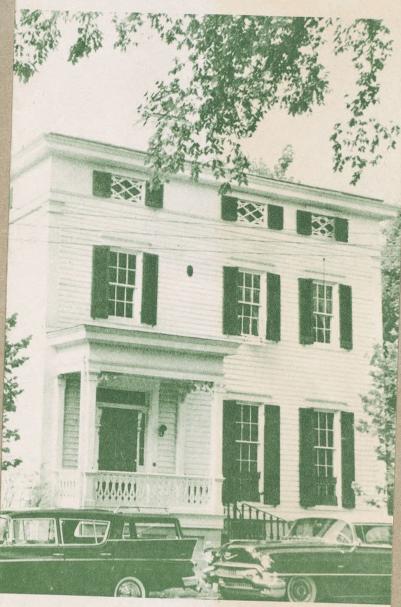
Rep. Willam C. Wampler, R9th, said he wasn't sure he would support the President's military aid request and said in any event Congress "clearly is not going to vote any additional military aid.

"What bothers me is, how can we be assured it will be effective? Who will implement it?" Wampler said.

Wampler predicted, however, that Congress will be "favorably disposed" to-ward appropriating money for humanitari-

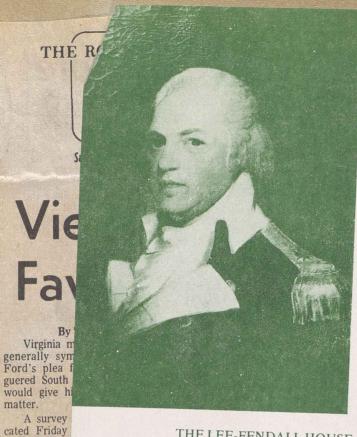
The LEE-FENDALL HOUSE

Wherein lived 21 Lees from 1785 to 1903



429 N. Washington Street (corner of Oronoco Street) Alexandria, Virginia





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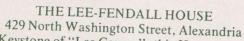
Butler

Congress

On the

HENRY LEE (Light Horse Harry) 1756-1818

SOLDIER STATESMAN MARTYR



Keystone of "Lee Corner", this House was built by Philip Richard Fendall (grandson of Squire Lee of **Blenheim**, in Maryland) in 1785, on a half-acre lot purchased the previous year from Henry (Light Horse Harry) Lee, his stepson-in-law. Fendall's first wife was a cousin, Lettice Lee of Maryland, his second wife was Elizabeth Steptoe Lee, widow of Philip Ludwell Lee of Stratford and mother of Matilda, Light Horse Harry Lee's first wife. His third wife was Mary Lee, Harry's sister! In addition to liking Lee wives, Fendall was a director of the Potomac Canal Company, and one of the founders of the Bank of Alexandria.

Both George Washington and Harry Lee were frequent visitors here, and it was here that Harry wrote the Farewell Address from the citizens of Alexandria when Washington left Mount Vernon to become the first President of the United States.

The Lee-Fendall House was lived in by various members of the Lee family from 1785 to 1903, and is now a shrine to Light Horse Harry Lee. Thanks to the generosity of members of the Society of the Lees



The Lee-Fendall House. Photo taken in 1895.

of Virginia, the House contains priceless Lee possessions. Among them are the spinning wheel which once belonged to Lucy Grymes Lee, mother of Harry; a tall case clock which belonged to Richard Henry Lee, signer of the Declaration of Independence and which was in the House between 1828 and 1843, when it was owned by Edmund Jennings Lee and his wife, Sarah, daughter of Richard Henry Lee; a portrait of Arthur Lee, envoy to France during the Revolution; six dining room chairs which belonged to Cassius Lee, son of Edmund Jennings Lee, and a Fairfax land grant signed by Robert (King) Carter. Also on display is the piano of John Esten Cooke, author of "Wearing of the Gray", and a member of Stonewall Jackson's staff.

The Lee-Fendall House was opened to the public on the 25th of March, the 156th anniversary of the death of Light Horse Harry Lee. It is owned by the Virginia Trust for Historic Preservation, a non-profit educational corporation dedicated to preserving America's heritage. Open every day in the year. There is a small admission charge.

Republican Senate= House Dinner

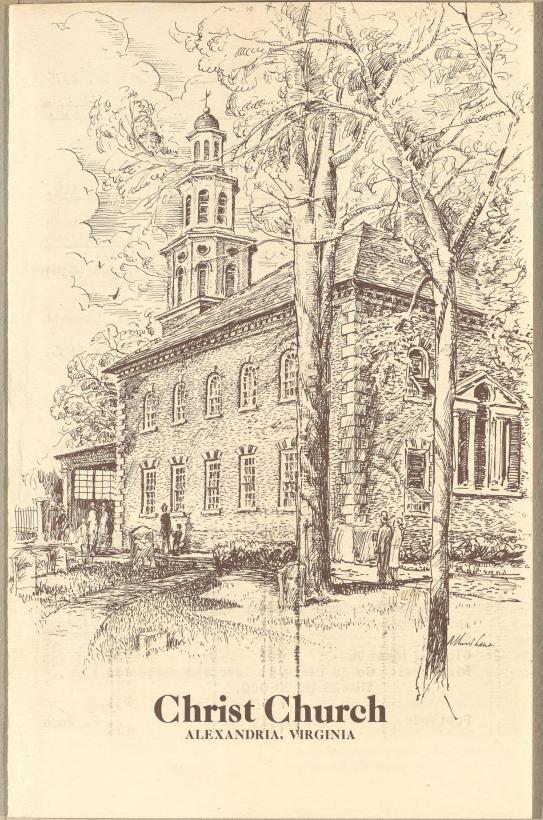
International Ballroom Washington Hilton Hot

Washington, D. C.



Republican National Committee
The Honorable Mary Louise Smith, Chair.
National Republican Senatorial Committe
Senator Ted Genens, Chairman
National Republican Congressional Commi

ticket No



They Write Letters!

Congressmen Swamped With Pleas for Help From Back Home

By RALPH SHUPE Times Washington Bureau

200 miles away, called his congressman with a complaint. "I tried to turn myself in, but nothody would take me," he said.

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The Epistle: Acts 2:14a, 36-47 The Gospel: Luke 24:13-35

MORNING PRAYER AND SERMON

10:30 A.M.

Prelude "Christ lay in bonds of death" J. S. Bach All Hallows Opening Hymn 96 The Order for Morning Prayer, Pr. Bk., p. 3 ff. Chant: Hopkins (636) Venite, Pr. Bk., p. 9 Psalm 126, Pr. Bk., p. 505 First Lesson: Acts 2:14a, 36-47 Benedictus es, Domine, Pr. Bk.,p. 11 Chant: Garrett Second Lesson: Luke 24:13-35 Chant: Jackman (635) Benedictus, Pr. Bk., p. 14

(Children go to classes) The Apostles' Creed, Pr. Bk., p. 15

The Collect for the Day

O God, whose blessed Son did manifest himself to his disciples in the breaking of bread: Open, we pray thee, the eyes of our faith, that we may behold him in all his redeeming work; through the same thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord, who liveth and reigneth with thee in the unity of the Holy Spirit, one God now and ever. AMEN.

Collects and Prayers, Pr. Bk., p. 17 ff. Anthem, "So let us keep this Holy feast" J. S. Bach Lois Riley, soprano

Albert Lane, baritone

Offertory "Christ the Lord is risen again" Sermon Hymn 91

Thiman Victory Mr. Sydnor St. Kevin

Closing Hymn 94 Dismissal: Go in Peace to love and serve the Lord. THANKS BE TO GOD.

Postlude

"Christ is risen"

J. S. Bach

CHANCEL FLOWERS: To the Glory of God and in loving memory of Helen Cowling Chauncey, Julian F. Chauncey, and Walter Cockrell.

ACTS 2:14a, 36-47 - Five days after Jesus' crucifixionresurrection, on the Feast of Pentecost, Peter boldly preached the first Christian sermon on a Jerusalem street corner. Here are his concluding words and the effect of his sermon on those who heard him.

LUKE 24:13-35 - This resurrection appearance contains some of the impetus which caused the Lord's Supper to be so universally practiced from the very first. Jesus had evidently performed the mealtime ritual--"he took the bread and blessed, and broke it, and gave it to them" (vs. 30) -- so many times with his followers that the act was indelibly associated with remembrance of

PSAIM 126 - The psalmist deals with a nation's despondency, not an individual's affliction. Conditions are looked at religiously, not politically, and he can say, "Yea, the Lord has done great things for us." (vs. 4.)

WE WEICOME The United Methodist Church, Fort Dodge District, Youth Seminar from Eagle Grove, Iowa who are worshipping with us at the 8:00 a.m. service.

CHURCH SCHOOL NEWS: Youth Group meets in the Lounge during the sermon. Junior High Group is holding a Retreat in the Blue Ridge this weekend. Sunday School Groups One and Two are learning about the Risen Christ appearing to his disciples.

ORGAN RECITAL in the church by Alvin Gustin, Organist-Choirmaster of Christ Church, April 16, 12:45-1:15 p.m.

THE EPISCOPAL CENTER FOR CHILDREN is a home and day care center for boys of grade school age who have emotional problems. We have an interest in it: Nancy Myers is our representative on the Board. Every year you receive a letter to contribute toward its support. USHERS AT 10:30 SERVICE

Andrew Serrell, Head Usher Joseph H. Ainsworth Robert L. Montague, III Kenneth W. Rutland C. Allen Valpey, Jr.

ACOLYTES

Crucifer: Chip Descoteau Torch Bearers: Chuck LeMoyne

Randy Hollerith

Coffee hour after service 5:00 p.m. Confirmation class

1:00 p.m. St. Margaret's 1:30 p.m. St. Cecilia's 8:00 p.m. Vestry Meeting WEDNESDAY

10:00 a.m. Bible Study 12:05 p.m. Holy Communion Healing Service

12:45 p.m. Organ Recital THURSDAY

8:00 p.m. Choir Rehearsal NEXT SUNDAY

8:00 a.m. Holy Communion 10:30 a.m. Morning Prayer Sermon Church School

5:00 p.m. No confirmation

They Write Letters!

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By RALPH SHUPE Times Washington Bureau

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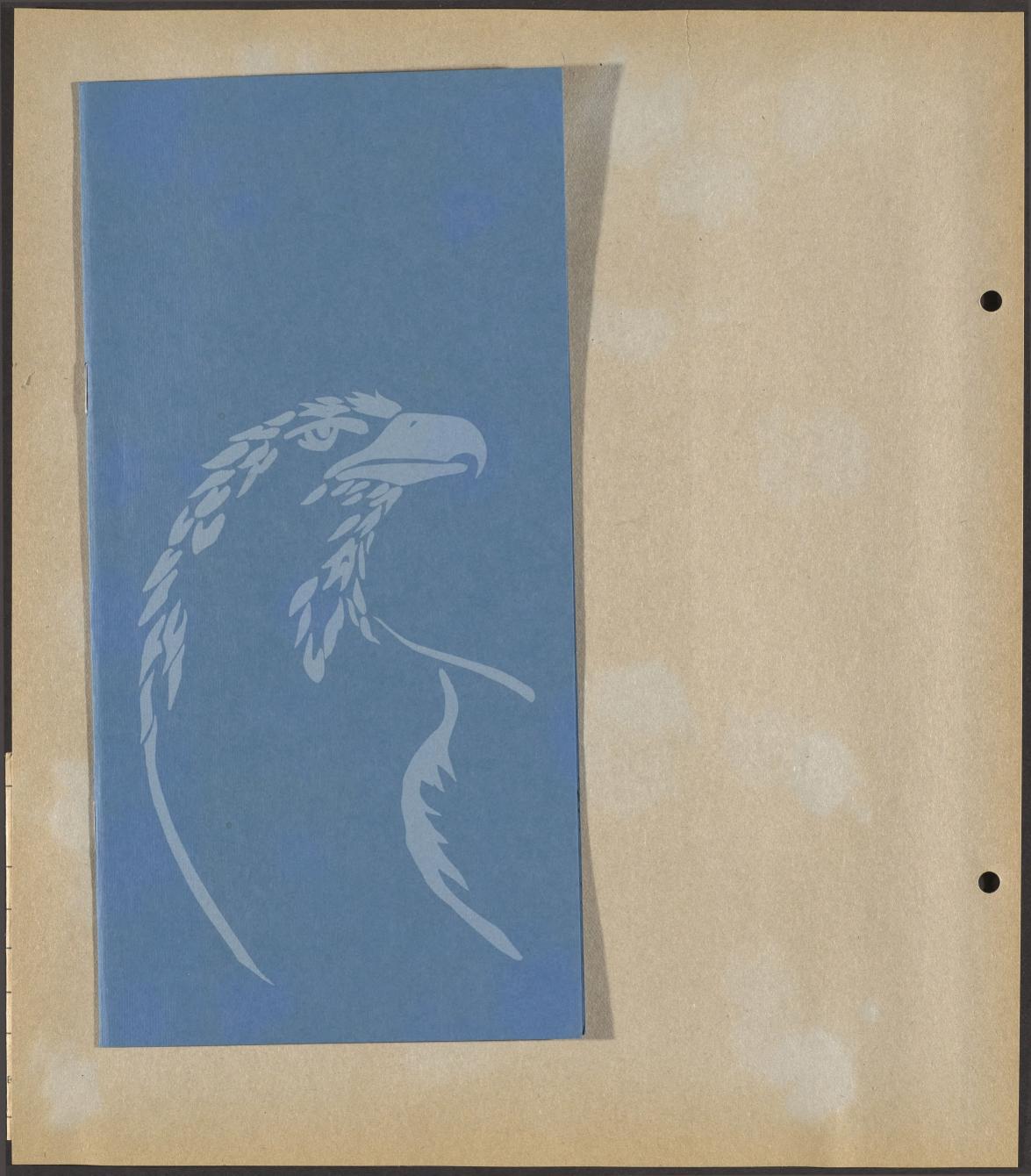
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Republican Senate=House Dinner
Tuesday, April 15, 1975

International Ballroom
Washington Hilton Hotel
Washington, D. C.



National Anthem Pamela Pyles Stanard

Salute to the Flag Gail Shifflet, Chairman Virginia Teenage Republicans

Invocation Reverend Ivo G. Randels

Welcome The Honorable Ted Stevens, Chairman National Republican Senatorial Committee

Entertainment
Mark Russell

Dinner and Dance Music Meyer Davis Orchestra

Introductions of Honored Guests
The Honorable Mary Louise Smith,
Chairman Republican National
Committee

The Honorable Guy Vander Jagt, Chairman National Republican Congressional Committee

Remarks
The Vice President

Address The President Orange Slices Au Kirsch

Filet Mignon

Sauce Perigourdine

Broccoli with Herbed Breadcrumbs

Baby Belgian Carrots

Pommes Anna

Freshly Tossed Iceberg and Romaine Lettuce

Toasted Croutons

Caesar Dressing

Napoleons Delight

Chocolate Brandy Flavored Coffee Ice Cream

Chocolate Sauce

Topped with Crushed Roasted Almonds

Choice of Beverage



By James K. W. Atherton—The Washington Post

House Judiciary subcommittee members mark up the bill

Caldwell Butler (R-Va.), Don Edwards (D-Calif.), John F. to extend the Voting Rights Act of 1965. From foreground Seiberling Jr. (D-Ohio.), Robert F. Drinan (D-Mass.), Her-

to background are Reps. Thomas Kindness (R-Ohio), M. man Badillo (D-N.Y.), and Christopher Dodd (D-Conn.). Part Backs Voting Act Extension

the expanded coverage to win again in the full committee what they thought they had already sues, three other sources said the burden in the full committee what they thought they had already sues, three other sources said next to knock out the dispersion of the subsemplified on the won in the subcommittee on that the subcommittee's action puted provisions.

areas as blacks receive in the Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D-N.J.). clean bill." seven states of the Old South. Butler offered a motion to

federal registrars and voting taken by the committee into a Americans between a "clean"

Thursday, according to several would make it more difficult

By Lawrence Meyer

Washington Post Staff Writer

A House Judiciary subcom
A House Judiciary subcom
Washington Post Staff writer

A House Judiciary subcom
In addition to the 10-year

the burden on supporters of voters. The effect of yesterday's action, if not reversed in a later vote, is to force supporters of the expanded coverage to win Although Civil Rights and the amendments to have them

"It's just all procedural and The subcommittee on Thursfor Hispanic-American groups
To have the law expanded.

It's just all procedural and
I just don't want to get into all the whys and wherefores,' day adopted proposed amend- The key votes taken by the Edwards, who supported Seiday adopted proposed amendments to expand the present law's coverage to Texas, Alaska and portions of New Mexico, Arizona, Florida, Colorado and California. The expansion, to be felt most strongly in Texas, would afford Hispanic-Americans the same protections in the new diciary Committee were on moberling's motions, said in a telephone interview. "Sometimes you put out a clean bill and sometimes you put out a clean bill and sometimes you don't." Edwards and sometimes you put out a clean bill and sometimes you don't." Edwards and sometimes you put out a clean bill and sometimes you don't." Edwards said the considerations were "complicated' and the subcommittee will meet again next week "to decide what we yesterday by a House Judic iary Subcommittee. same protections in the new diciary Committee Chairman want to do about reporting a lary Subcommittee.

mittee, voting yesterday to report a 10-year extension of the Voting Rights Act to the full committee, dealt a setback to efforts by Hispanic-American groups to expand coverage of the law.

In addition to the 10-year extension of the states to secure clearance Butler's motion, and then it adopted Seiberling's original adopted Seiberling's original adopted Seiberling's original adopted yesterday contains a permagnity of the law.

Voting Rights Act Proposal Rejected

But the Subcommittee in-A subcommittee staff mem-dicated some sympathy for a The 1965 law, extended for substitute a "clean" bill—one five years in 1970, provides for that incorporated all votes difference for the Hispanic-proposed by one of its memproposed by one of its members, M. Caldwell Butler (R-Va.).

Millers' proposal, which Butler put before the Subcommittee, would have overridden a Supreme Court ruling that has the effect of locking Virginia into the Voting Rights Act.

Butler's proposal, which he withdrew when it appeared headed for defeat, would allow a state covered by the act to change its election laws without federal approval if certain conditions were met. Butler said he would attempt to meet objections to the bill and resubmit it before the Subcommittee takes final ac-

Unit Expands '65 Vote Act

of the Old South (Alabama, the expansion should be in a The subcommittee also must early in May. Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia and 40 counties of North Carolina), provides for federal registrars and voting examiners to insure that qualified voters may register and vote. It also requires the covered states to secure advance clearance from the Attorney General or a U.S. District Court judge in the District of Columbia for any changes in state or local voting laws, election procedures or districts.

Yesterday's vote would ex-

rights of blacks in seven states ment of Colored People, that from the present law.

By Lawrence Meyer

Washington Post Staff Writer

A House Judiciary subcommittee voted yesterday to expand coverage of the Voting Rights Act to include Spanish-A mericans as the drafting of legislation to renew the 1965 law began.

The decision was a substantial victory for Spanish-speaking groups.

The 1965 law, primarily intended to secure the voting rights of blacks in seven states of Texas, three counties in New Mexico, five counties in Callifornia, six in Florida, one in fornia, six in Florida, one in Colorado, according to a staff member. The subcommittee, in expanding the existing law to include Spanish-speaking Americans, rejected the recommendation of Clarence Mitchell, chief lobbyist for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, that

plans to begin drafting its bill

1975

Georgetown Garden Tour

Garden List Subject To Change



SATURDAY

APRIL 26, 1975

11:30 - 5:00 P.M.

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Commonwealth Dinner April 26, 1975



t Expands '65 Vote Act

Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia and 40 counties of North Carolina), provides for federal

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Hon. William C. Wampler

STATE CHAIRMAN The Hon. George N. McMath

HONORED GUEST SPEAKER The Hon. Henry L. Bellmon

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Eight o'Clock

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cans, rejected the recommen- pected to vote today on pro-

By Lawrence Meyer
Washington Post Staff Writer
A House Judiciary subcomA House Judiciary subcomMayico five counties in Cell

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law for five years, as the Ford
administration has recom-

The full committee plans to 30 in an attempt to report it to

The Senate Constitutional

THE MENU

Pineapple Mandarin Cocktail au Rhum

Roast Prime Rib Of Beef

Broccoli Mimosa

Duchess Potatoes

Jossed Chef Salad choice of dressing

G.O.P. Surprise

THE PROGRAM

- Presentation of Colors John Hanson Patriots Indianhead, Maryland
- Pledge of Allegiance The Honorable John N. Dalton Lt. Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia
- The National Anthem Cecilia K. Bros, Soloist Accompaniment, Howard Devron's Orchestra
- Invocation The Reverend William L. Dols, Jr. Immanual Church-on-the-Hill Alexandria, Virginia

Dinner

- Evening Entertainment Howard Devron and his Orchestra John Hanson Patriots
- Introduction of Master of Ceremonies Larry E. Murphy Dinner Chairman
- Remarks The Honorable George N. McMath
- Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia
- Address The Honorable Henry L. Bellmon U. S. Senator

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THE HONORABLE MILLS E. GODWIN, JR. Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia



THE HONORABLE JOHN N. DALTON Lt. Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia



THE HONORABLE GEORGE N. McMATH Chairman The Republican Party of Virginia

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Honorable Mills E. Godwin, Jr., Governor Commonwealth of Virginia

Honorable John N. Dalton, Lt. Governor Commonwealth of Virginia

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Honorable Robert W. Daniel, Jr Fourth Di	
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Honorable William C. Wampler Ninth Di	strict
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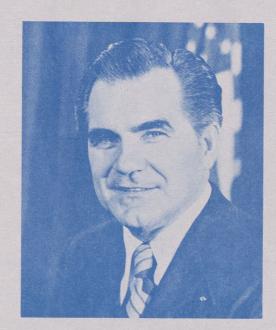
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William H. Stanhagen

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEWOMAN

Cynthia S. Newman

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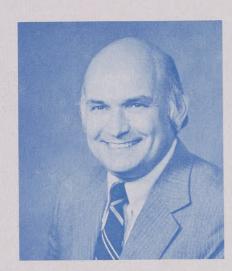
By Lawrence Meyer

Washington Post Staff Writer

A House Judiciary subcom
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HON. J. KENNETH ROBINSON



HON. WILLIAM C. WAMPLER



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IN APPRECIATION

Acknowledgement is given to the many members of the Virginia Federation of Republican Women who have given so generously of their time.

Many thanks, too, to the individuals who served the Dinner Committee in so many capacities. This First Commonwealth Reception and Dinner could not have been a success without their dedicated efforts.

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Butler Loses Hope For Appalachia Bill

By JACK BETTS Times Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Legislation to make three counties and five cities in Southwest Virginia part of the Appalachian Regional Commission is apparently doomed to failure in the 94th Congress.

wre in the 94th Congress.

Sponsored by Republicans M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke and William C. Wampler of Bristol, the bill would have added the counties of Montgomery, Roanoke and Rockbridge and the cities of Buena Vista, Lexington, Radford, Roanoke and Salem to the council, which disburses million of federal dollars for economic development.

Butler said Wednesday that his and Wampler's bill had "pretty discouraging prospects" in the current Congress because Rep. Robert Jones, D-Ala., chairman of the House Public Works subcommittee on economic development, was opposed to any expansion of the Appalachian Commission.

He added, "Ours is such a modest pro-

posal that we hope he'll take another look at it, but support(from)other than Wampler and myself has been nominal."

Congress created the Appalachian Regional Commission in 1965 to channel federal funds to economically depressed areas along the eastern mountain ranges from New York to Mississippi. In 1967, a few New York counties and 22 in Mississippi were added, but since then no additions have been approved by Congress.

Virgina has 17 counties that joined the commission at its creation, including Alleghany, Bath, Bland, Botetourt, Buchanan, Carroll, Craig, Dickenson, Floyd, Giles, Grayson, Highland, Lee, Pulaski, Russell, Scott, Smyth and Tazewell.

Ironically, according to commission official Gary Curran, the eight Virginia jurisdictions that now want to join the ARC were eligible in 1965 but chose not to do so because of the stigma of being economically underdeveloped that accompanied membership.

And since 1967, the economic develop-

ment subcommittee has taken the position that no counties or cities should be added on a piecemeal basis, and any proposed cities or counties should be included in omnibus national legislation dealing with all regional commissions.

But a few attempts to do just that in recent years have gotten nowhere. For instance, in 1971, then-Rep. Wilmer D. Mizell, R-N.C., a popular member of the subcommittee, tried but failed to wininclusion of his home county in the commission.

When that failed he introduced comprehensive rural development legislation encompassing all areas of the country that had jurisdictions wishing to join regional commissions, but that bill died in committee too.

Butler and Buena Vista Mayor Schuler Kizer testified in favor of the Virginia legislation in recent subcommittee hearings on a two-year extension of the 1965 act, but Chairman Jones reportedly has declared since that there will be no additions this year.



Voting Amendment Fails

By WAYNE WOODLIEF Times Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — An amendment which would give states such as Virginia and North Carolina a chance to exempt themselves from the harsher federal review provisions of the Voting Rights Act failed before a House judiciary subcommittee Wednesday.

But Virginia Republican Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, the amendment's author, said he would reintroduce the amendment when the full Judiciary Committee consid-

ers the bill next Tuesday. If it loses then, Butler said, he will take his effort to the

House action on a new 10-year extension of the Voting Rights Act, originally passed in 1965, is expected in mid-May. The Judiciary Committee's civil rights subcommittee defeated Butler's amendment, 5-2, on a straight party line vote. Only Rep. Thomas Kindness, an Ohio Republican, voted with Butler.

Butler told a reporter Tuesday that his amendment is designed to permit states to escape from federal review of state election laws, so long as those states can prove they don't discriminate against black vot-

The proof, under the Butler amendment, would consist of three basic elements:

1. The state would have to show a 60 per cent or better voting turnout at the most recent presidential election, without any "substantial" gap in the voting between the white and minority race registrants.

2. The state must demonstrate five years of "purity" under the Voting Rights Act; that is, the state must be free of any voting rights action against it—by court order, federal examiners or the like—for the preceding five years.

3. The state legislature must enact "affirmative action" programs to provide

"reasonable opportunity" for minority participation in the voting process.

The state also must assure "adequate opportunity for minority representation" on all local governing bodies where the community has greater than a 25 per cent minority race population.

The amendment would "be in the interst of black voters," Butler said, "because it would spell out an affirmative action program for states, and provide an incentive for state action where there is none under the Voting Rights Act."

Under the present act and under Supreme Court rulings, a state's past record of racial discrimination keeps that state under the Voting Rights Act even if it has ended voting discrimination.

The most minor changes in voting laws and practice, in a state under the act, are subject to federal review, even a locality's adoption of special programs to ease voter registration.

It is this "hat-in-hand" element that offsets some of the "good teatures" of the legislation, Rep. Richardson Preyer, a North Carolina Democrat and one of the House's more influential southerners, said Wednesday.

Preyer said he would need to study the Butler amendment before committing himself to it, but he said, "it sounds like the sort of thing I'm looking for."

The "affirmative action" section of

Butler's amendment contains some potentially thorny issues for state and local governments.

For instance, the "adequate opportunity" for blacks to be elected to local governing bodies (in communities where they represent one-fourth or more of the population) could mean a ward system in local elections, unless a state could prove that "adequate opportunity" exists otherwise.

(Norfolk and Portsmouth are among Virginia cities with more than 25 per cent black population according to the 1970 census. Chesapeake's population was more than 23 per cent black in 1970, and Roanoke's nearly 20 per cent black then, which means both cities eventually could fall under the 25 per cent rule.

(In North Carolina, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Durham and Charlotte all have greater than 25 per cent black populations, according to the 1970 census. That census counted Guilford County's black population at 22½ per cent.)

Butler shaped his amendment to meet objections raised during subcommittee hearings that any escape clause for states must contain sufficient guarantees for minority voting rights.

"This whole thing goes further than I would go if it were just up to me," Butler said. "It's a hell of an imposition of federal jurisdiction on the states. But we may have to take that to get out from under the act."

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CHRISTOPHER J. SPANOS ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

GLENDA B. SUROVELL LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT HERBERT E. HARRIS II
8TH DISTRICT, VIRGINIA

Congress of the United States House of Representatives

April 25, 1975

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Nancy Harris cordially invites you to join her on a memorable walk through lovely 18th Century homes and gardens in Olde Towne Alexandria on May 6, 1975 at 10:00 a.m.

We will meet at the George Washington Bicentennial Center, 201 South Washington Street, Alexandria, Virginia. (Special free parking on both sides of Prince Street, in the 700 block from 10-12 a.m.)

Lunch will be at "The Wharf". A unique Olde Towne restaurant, for \$4 per person.

(Special free parking at lot on Queen and Lee Streets from 12-4 p.m.)

After lunch you might like to browse in the many different shops in Olde Towne.

Please R.S.V.P. to Congressman Herbert Harris' office, 225-4376, Mrs. Dee Myers, by May 2, 1975.

Butler Rights Plan Faces Vote Today

By Bill Connelly

Media General News Service
WASHINGTON — The House
Judiciary Committee will vote
today on a proposal by Rep. M.
Caldwell Butler, R-Va., to give
states and localities a new
procedure for seeking exemption from the federal Voting
Rights Act.

Under Butler's plan, a state could qualify for removal from the act's coverage if 60 per cent of its voting age residents were registered and voted in the 1976 presidential election and if it took certain steps to protect minority rights.

Butler, a member of the committee, is seeking to add this provision to a bill before the committee that would extend the Voting Rights Act for 10 years beyond its scheduled expiration in August.

"There is now no way a state can get out from under the act," even if there is no record of discrimination, Butler told the committee.

Supreme Court Ruling

Butler noted that Virginia and other states have been denied release from the law by the U.S. District Court in Washington, largely because of a Supreme Court ruling that areas with a history of segregated schools and literacy tests must remain covered.

The proposed amendment, Butler said, "would give a state [or county] an incentive to change and to meet its responsibilities to minorities" in order to secure release from the law's restrictions.

As originally enacted to protect Southern black voters in 1965, the law covered primarily Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia and 40 counties in North Carolina. A few non-Southern areas were included, and even more were added when the law was extended in 1970.

States and localities covered cannot make changes in laws affecting voting unless the changes are approved in advance by the U.S. attorney general. This is the provision the states most resent. Also, the attorney general can send federal registrars and poll watchers to covered areas if he determines they are needed to assure fair elections.

Butler acknowledged that there has been "substantial improvement" in black political participation in the South since 1965. "I do not think it is quite fair to attribute it all to the Voting Rights Act," he said. "I think we have matured and grown up as states, and that should be recognized."

At the same time, he said, the Voting Rights Act has "been of tremendous symbolic value to blacks in the South" and has undoubtedly helped end discrimination in many places.

For Virginia, Butler said, the law has been "a humiliating nuisance." He said the U.S. attorney general has raised no "substantial objections" to Virginia's voting law changes, and no charges of widespread discrimination have been raised.

Under Butler's amendment, introduced as the committee began voting on the parts of the bill, a state or locality could go to U.S. District Court in Washington and seek release from the act if it had met these requirements:

— If 60 per cent of voting age citizens were registered and 60 per cent voted in the last presidential election. (Butler conceded that this would re-

quire an unusually high voter turnout. In 1972, Virginia had a 45.5 per cent turnout of eligible citizens. North Carolina had 43.5 per cent.)

— If the turnout of blacks and other minority group voters in that election "was not substantially less" than the overall turnout rate in the area.

— If during the preceding five years, federal courts and the attorney general had not charged the state or locality with discriminatory actions affecting voting rights.

— If steps were taken to provide frequent, convenient and well-publicized registration opportunities; if polling places were conveniently located; if efforts were made to appoint minority election officials; and if financial and other barriers to minority candidates were removed.

The U.S. attorney general

would have to comment on the proposed release of an area from the act. And if an area were released, the court would retain jurisdiction in the case for 10 years.

Butler was not able to get these provisions included in the Voting Rights Act extension approved recently by a subcommittee. He is also expected to have difficulty today in the full Judiciary Committee.

As approved by the subcommittee, the bill extends the act for 10 years (covering the reapportionments that will follow the 1980 census), expands coverage to include Spanish-speaking Americans and other minorities, and enacts a permanent nationwide ban on literacy tests.

In the only vote taken Tuesday, the committee rejected, 32 to 2, an amendment by Rep. Jack Brooks, D-Tex., that would have exempted Texas and California from the new coverage of Spanish-speaking citizens

Panel Rejects Bid to Ease Vote Law

A proposal allowing states to free themselves of coverage under the Voting Rights Act was defeated yesterday by a tie vote in the House Judiciary Committee.

But Rep. M. Caldwell Butler (R.-Va.) said he would offer the proposal again when a bill extending the Voting Rights Act through 1985 reaches the

"If you accept the theory that the Judiciary Committee is more liberal than the floor, the tie vote indicates that the proposal will pass on the floor," said Butler after the action.

The proposal, an amendment to the Voting Rights Act extension, was supported by the committee's Republicans and most Southern and border state Democrats. watchers where racial discrimination in voting procedures state Democrats.

An exception was Rep. Bar-has occurred. The law covers all of Ala bara Jordan (D. Tex.), who said the amendment was "vague and amorphous" and an obvious attempt to weaken Carolina, New York, Arizona, the Voting Rights Act.

The proposal would allow ming. court order exempting them from the act if they have achieved a 60 per cent voter turnout in a presidential election, have not been guilty of voting rights infractions for five years, have repealed all discriminatory laws, and have adopted a plan to increase minority participation in elec-tions. The court granting a state's release from the act would retain jurisdiction over the case for 10 years.

Butler said that his "Impossible Bail Out Amendment" is so restrictive that no state may be able to comply, but that it gives the states an incentive to pass laws that would widen minority participation in the electoral process.

Provisions of the current law require federal court review of all voting law changes, and federal exam-iners, registrars and poll



M. CALDWELL BUTLER ... plans floor effort

California, Idaho and Wyo-

The committee is consider-ing legislation to extend the 1965 law for another 10 years and to extend its protections and requirements to Spanish Americans and other minori-

Committee Stalls Voting Act Relief

By WAYNE WOODLIEF Times Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON - Virginia Rep. M. Caldwell Butler's amendment to provide Virginia, North Carolina and other states an escape hatch from the federal Voting Rights Act failed on a 17-17 vote in the House Judiciary Committee Wednesday.

But the tie vote was better than Butler thought he might get, and he predicted a "good chance" that his amendment will pass when he revives it on the House floor.

The bill to extend the 1965 Voting Rights Act for another 10 years is expected to reach the full House in mid-May.

Butler told reporters the Judiciary Committee is "generally less conservative than the House as a whole." Thus, he said, if you consider my amendment as some do, a conservative measure, then I think it has a good chance to pass. Personally, I think it's a wild-eyed, liberal measure.'

The amendment would permit affected states and localities to escape federal review of their election procedures (from redistricting to minor precinct changes) if they can prove, in federal court that:

• They achieved, in presidential elections starting with 1976, 60 per cent registration and 60 per cent voter participation of all eligible voters. They also must prove no "substantial" gap between white and

• They have been "pure" for the preceding five years from any federal (or state court) action against them for voting discrimination.

• The laws of the states and localities are changed to provide "affirmative" assurances of equal voting opportunities and minority representation on local govern-

Committee members who opposed the Butler amendment (all Democrats) argued that it would shift the burden of proof from the states—which now must prove they are no longer guilty of discrimina-tion—back to the Justice Department, which would have to prove they discrimi-

Rep. Barbara Jordan, black Democrat from Texas, boomed, "I oppose the amendment of the gentleman from Virgin-ia and I don't do it reluctantly."

She said the amendment is vague in many of its protections for minority voting rights, and would open "a Pandora's box of litigation" for many years.

The amendment might "thwart the effects of the bitter medicine of section 5 (the act's federal review part)," Rep. Jordan said, "but section 5 has been the salvation of the Voting Rights Act."

Rep. Robert Drinan, a Jesuit priest from Massachusetts, and Rep. Don Ed-wards, a California lawyer, claimed the

Butler amendment is too vague and too complicated.

Edwards said committee hearings should be held on "this rather mammoth new bailout formula" before it is drafted

Drinan said Assistant U.S. Atty. Gen. Stanley Pottenger has testified that present bailout standards of the act are adequate. Drinan said Pottinger opposes the Butler amendment.

Butler retorted, sharply, "What constitutency does Mr. Pottinger represent?
Do you abandon your responsibility to him?"

The other 10 Republicans on the committee voted with Butler, a Republican from Roanoke. He also won support of six of the 23 Democrats.

Butler said his amendment would give states an incentive to end "subtle discriminations we are told still exist" and "to affirmatively work their way out from under the act by doing those things which we are expected to do under the 15th Amend-

He said it would take a "a radical change in attitude in my General Assembly and my state toward minority voting for the state to meet the escape clauses in his bill. But he said, the state should have the chance to change

THE ROANOKE TIMES

City/State

Richmond Zimes - Dispatch

Area/State/Foods

Thursday, May 1, 1975

Area...... 1-8 Creative Cook...... 10 Dear Abby...... 9 Foods...... 2-13 State...... 1-8

Butler Bid Is Strong But It Loses

By Bill Connelly Media General News Service

WASHINGTON — A proposal by Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Va., to give states and counties a new way to earn release from the federal Voting Rights Act was rejected Wednesday by the House Judiciary Committee on a 17-17 vote.

Under House rules, a tie vote in committee defeats a measure. But the surprisingly strong support for Butler's proposed amendment indicated that it may pass when the new voting rights bill goes to the House floor.

"This committee is normallyconsideredless conservative than the House," Butler said after the vote. "And since this is regarded as a conservative

amendment, we should have a good chance on the floor."

Butler said he did not personally consider this amendment conservative. "I think it's a wild-eyed liberal measure myself," he said with a wink.

Under Butler's amendment, states and localities could petition the U.S. District Court in Washington for release from the Voting Rights Act's restrictions if:

— At least 60 per cent of the area's voting age residents were registered to vote and at least 60 per cent voted in the presidential election.

— The state or locality had a five-year "period of purity," as Butler put it, during which it was not charged with violating the voting rights of minorities.

- State or local officials had taken certain steps to encourage participation of minority group citizens in elections and on local governing bodies.

Butler argued that the procedure would give areas covered by the law, mostly in the South, an incentive to stimulate minority participation to earn release from the law. The seven affected Southern states are chafing under the law's requirement that new state and local voting laws be approved in advance by the U.S. attorney general or by the federal court here.

No states have been released from the law since its enactment in 1965. Supreme Court and lower federal court rulings have held that states with a

history of segregated schools and literacy tests for voters must remain covered for an indefinite period. "There is no way out," Butler complained.

Butler's amendment was supported by all 11 Republicans on tie Judiciary Committee and by six Southern and border state Democrats. Butliberal Democrats opposed the measure, primarily because they feared it might make the voting rights law more complex and more difficult to enforce.

Rep. Barbara C. Jordan, D-Tex., criticized Butler's socalled "bail-out amendment" as vague and confusing. "It would open a Pandora's box of litigation," she said, and would keep the courts busy for years deciding whether states had met the standards prescribed by Butler.

Rep. John F. Seiberling, D-Ohio, said the South's history of discrimination "cannot be cured overnight or even in a decade" and that the law's protections must be continued to avoid backsliding by state and local officials.

Rep. Walter Flowers, D-Ala., voted for Butler's amendment but said it required such high standard that states would have difficulty using it to win release from the law. He noted that 60 per cent voter turnout and other requirements would be hard for any state to achieve.

Butler also said his proposal would make heavy demands on the states. He titled his

Continued on Page 3, Col. 1

Right On, Mr. Butler!

Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, of Roanoke, has done a persuasive job in the House Judiciary Committee. Working in a good cause but against the odds, he obtained a 17-17 vote for an amendment which would give a state the chance to get out from under the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Virginia comes under that act not because of any demonstrable unfairness, in recent decades, to black voters. It was automatically triggered in because in the 1964 general election less than half its citizens of voting age cast a vote. Why that is so makes a sad story, unflattering to Virginia. But any fair-minded judge, listening to any fair-minded historian, would see that the black man and the white man voted under the same rules.

As a result of the triggering provision, the City of Richmond has not had a local election for several years; its recent annexaction decision has been snarled up in unbelievable technicalities; and Petersburg has adopted the worst form of local government, the ward system. For under the 1965 act, any decision — even the move of a precinct—which

could conceivably dilute the power of the black vote must be reviewed by the United States Attorney General or a panel of judges in Washington.

The Butler amendment would get a state from under the act if, in the last presidential election, 60 per cent of its citizens were registered and 60 per cent voted; if the turnout of black votes was not substantially less than the overall turnout; if no charge of racial discrimination in voting had been made by a federal authority for five years—and if several other detailed requirements had been met.

All of the above would take a lot of doing by Virginians, as individuals, voters and officials. Mr. Butler has not provided an easy way out. He may find, however, that the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is the ark of the covenant in Congress; that there is no provision for sinners to work their way home, no parole for a Southern state, and no mercy even for states like Virginia which were caught by a technicality. But he ought to keep on working against the odds. That 17-17 vote was more than even an optimist would have forecast.

Butler Bid Is Defeated In Tie Vote

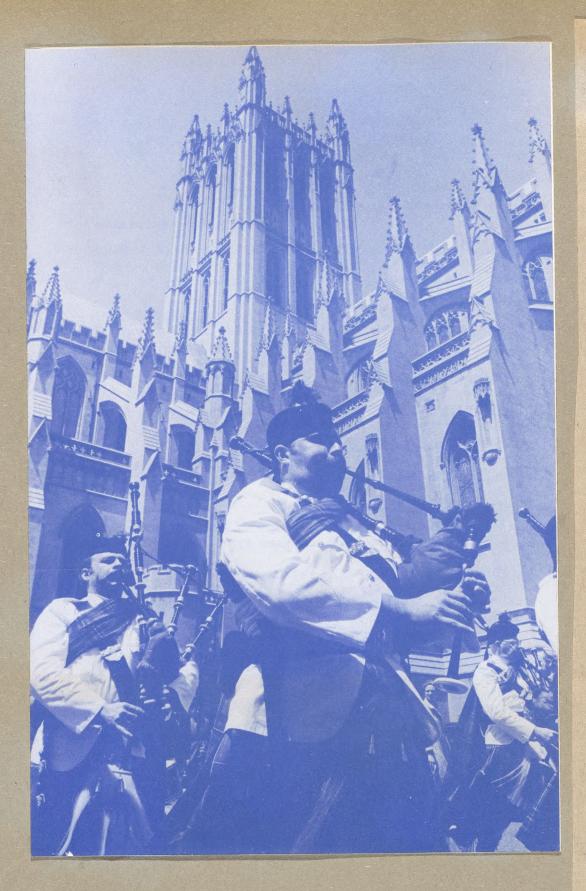
Continued From First Page

measure: "The Impossible Bail-Out Amendment."

Before the voting rights bill goes to the House floor, Butler said he plans to redraft his proposal to meet "the technical objections" voiced by committee opponents.

The committee may complete action today on the Voting Rights Act, which will attend the law for 10 more years, expand coverage to include Spanish-speaking Americans and other "language minorities," and impose a permanent nationwide ban on literacy tests and other voter qualification devices.

In another action Wednesday, the committee rejected by voice vote an amendment offered by Rep. Charles E. Wiggins, R-Calif., that would have applied the voting rights law nationwide. Opponents said this would dilute enforcement of the law and thus weaken it.



Lewlork Tener May 4 HOUSE STAND NÉAR ON VOTING RIGHTS

Decision Is Foreseen Before Memorial Day Recess

By ERNEST HOLSENDOLPH Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 3-A bill to extend the Voting Rights Act through 1985 and broaden its protection to millions of Spanish-Americans has cleared the House Juciciary Committee and could reach the House floor before the Memorial Day begins

May 22.

The bill, originally passed in 1965 and extended for five years in 1970, will expire Aug.

Unless Congress extends it again. It has been used to knock down election barriers, mostly in the South, and help hundreds of thousands of black citizens register and vote for the first time.

the first time.

The bill, cleared this week by a 27 to 7 committee vote, would extend the act to areas whose populations are at least 5 per cent non-English speaking and where voter registration has been less than 50 per cent among minorities.

Six Southern states are covered entirely by the present law aHd cannot change such election provisions as district lines and voting procedures without clearance by the Justice Department. The department determines if the changes would adversely affect minority voters. Portions of other states are also covered, including Brooklyn, Manhattan and the Bronx, in New York.

The new law would require bilingual election materials for native Alaskans, Asian-Americans, Indians and Spanish Americans. Coverage of the law would be extended to Texas and ALaska and to portions of Florida, New Mexico, Utah, South Dakota, Wyoming and Colorado.

Portions of California, Arizo-na and North Carolina, already partly covered, would be brought further under protec-

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An amendment proposed by Representative M. Caldwell Butler, Republican of Virginia, that would have allowed states to free themselves of coverage by the act, was defeated on a 17-17 vote. Mr. Butler said he intended to propose the

amendment again on the floor.
"If you accept the theory
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that the Judiciary Committee is more liberal than the floor, the tie vote indicates that the proposal will pass on the floor," Mr. Butler said.

The Butler proposal would allow the states to obtain a Federal court order exempting them from the act if they had achieved a 60 per cent voter turnout in a Presidential election, had not been guilty of tion, had not been guilty of voting rights infractions for five years, had repealed all discriminatory laws and had

adopted a plan to increase min-ority participation in elections. The United States Discrict Court for the District of Columbia could issue a judgment ex-empting the state from cover-age but retain the power to reimpose the law's restrictions if the state was later found to have violated voting rights.

Mr. Butler's argument in favor of the amendment, which got support from many Southern and border state Demo-crats, was that it provided "af-firmative action incentive" for the states to promote wider voter participation among min-orities.

Five or 10-Year Extension

Another amendment that failed in the committee but may get wide support on the floor is an attempt to extend the act only five years rather than 10. Supporters of the longer extension say they favor it because it would provide protection after the census in 1980, when many states will be required by population site to reapportion election districts.

Another amendment that will come up is one by Representa-tive Jack Brooks, Democrat of Texas, who will try to exempt Texas from coverage on the ground that the state has just passed a bilingual election law

to protect Mexican-Americans.
As it goes to the floor, the bill would outlaw literacy tests nationwide on a permanent basis. It would retain provisions to put Federal registrars in charge of districts where dis-crimination takes place. And it would retain the requirement

to obtain pre-clearance of election law changes.

A new provision would give private citizens the right to sue local authorities for discrimination and allow the Edward ination and allow the Federal Government to pay their legal

Expansion of the act to protect citizens of Spanish descent was approved by the committee after hearing testimony about widespread interference with voting rights. with voting rights in Texas parts of California and else

Some civil rights leaders, whose priority is on extension of the act before expiration in August, are concerned that extended debate on the expansion issue may endanger the basic bill.

Most members of the tradi-thmal civil rights coalition favor the expanded bill, and the 17member Congressional Black Caucus endorsed the expanded bill unanimously this week. Prelude at ten-thirty

Gregory O'Brien, piper

*Piobaireachd: Cumha An Aona Mhic (The Lament for the Only Son)

Patrick Mor MacCrimmon

+

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Page numbers refer to the Book of Common Prayer.

PRELUDE

Procession

Ronald Arnatt

PROCESSION WITH PIPERS AND DRUMMERS

all stand

HYMN 310

"London New"

OPENING SENTENCES page

PSALM 119:65-80 page 494, read responsively

THE FIRST LESSON

read by The Reverend C. Stewart McKenzie Pastor Emeritus, Western Presbyterian Church

FOR THE CANTICLE: Psalm 137 in Reports all stand

When as we sat in Babylon the rivers round about, And in remembrance of Sion the tears for grief burst out;

We hanged our harps and instruments the trees upon For in that place men for their use had planted many one.

Scottish Psalter, 1635

THE SECOND LESSON

read by John G. Urquhart President, St. Andrew's Society

Flowers on the High Altar today are given to the glory of God and in loving memory of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Kellogg Trowbridge. Those in Bethlehem Chapel are in memory of Francis B. Sayre, Sr.

*Piobiareachd, perhaps more properly termed <u>Ceol Mor</u> (Great Music) is the classical music of the Highland pipe. It originated in the Middle Ages and flourished until the Revolution of 1745. Its chief exponents were the MacCrimmons, hereditary pipers to the MacLeods of Dunvegan in the Isle of Skye. It is a highly developed and even artificial musical form and bears no relationship to folk music. It consists of a theme (urlar - floor) played slowly and repeated a number of times with embellishments of grace notes of increasing complexity. Piobaireachd is still very much alive and is avidly played by the better pipers although only a very few orginal compositions date from the period after 1745.

WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL The Sixth Sunday of Easter 4 May 1975



HOUSE STAND NEAR ON YOTING RIGHTS

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Scottish Psalter, 1635

THE SECOND LESSON

read by John G. Urquhart President, St. Andrew's Society

FOR THE CANTICLE: all stand Christopher Tye Scottish Paraphrase

> How glorious Sion's courts appear, The city of our God; His throne he hath established here, Here fixed his loved abode. Lift up the everlasting gates, The doors wide open fling; Enter, ye nations, who obey The statutes of our King. Scottish Paraphrases, 1781

CREED AND PRAYERS page 15

THE GREETING The Very Reverend Francis B. Sayre Jr.

HYMN 312

"York"

SERMON

The Right Reverend Wilburn C. Campbell Bishop of West Virginia

ANTHEM AT THE OFFERTORY

C. Villiers Stanford

Ye choirs of new Jerusalem, Your sweetest notes employ, The Paschal victory to hymn, In strains of holy joy.

For Judah's Lion bursts his chains, Crushing the serpent's head; And cries aloud, through death's domains

To wake the imprisoned dead. Devouring depths of hell their prey At his command restore; His ransomed hosts pursue their way Where Jesus goes before.

Triumphant in his glory now To him all power is given; To him in one communion bow All saints in earth and heaven.

While we, his soldiers, praise our King, His mercy we implore, Within his palace bright to bring And keep us evermore.

All glory to the Father be, All glory to the Son, All glory, Holy Ghost, to thee, While endless ages run. Alleluia. Amen. St. Fulbert of Chartres

PROCESSION OF THE TARTANS

CEREMONY OF THE KIRKIN' O' THE TARTAN

On behalf of all Scots away from Scotland, we present these tartans before Almighty God and ask his blessings on these his servants.

Chaplain McKenzie, standing before the bearers of the Tartans, pronounces the Prayer of Dedication and blessing.

Almighty God, who hast promised that in all places where thou dost record thy Name, thou wilt meet with thy servants to bless them; fulfill now thy promise, and make us joyful in thy house of prayer, that our worship, being offered in the name of thy Son and by the guidance of thy Spirit, may be acceptable unto thee, and profitable unto ourselves. Bless, we beseech thee, these Tartans that they may be unto us and unto all men, a token of the faith of our fathers and the sign of our service to thee, through Jesus Christ our Lord. AMEN.

A procession moves to the crossing as all sing the first two stanzas of the following hymn:

HYMN 393 stanzas 1 and 2

"St. Catherine"

BENEDICTION

RECESSIONAL

to the music of the Pipers and the Drummers

POSTLUDE Dialogue for the mixtures Jean Langlais

Officers of the St. Andrew's Society

John G. Urquhart, President Thomas G. Ferris, Vice President J. Wallace Reid, Secretary John A. Ferguson, Treasurer Harry W. Blunt, Marshall

The Eucharist will be celebrated at the High Altar following the Recessional. Those wishing to remain are asked to take seats in the Great Choir.

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Caldwell Butler's lonely battle May 5,75

Rep. Caldwell Butler has undertaken a noble task: to modify the procedures for seeking exemption from the punitive clauses of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Fortunately, Rep. Butler has the stamina and the legal knowledge for the massive job; unfortunately, the legislator is encountering a kind of "massive resistance" to letting southern states, with their history of voting discrimination, off the hook.

The Supreme Court has abetted this resistance by ruling that states with a history of segregated schools and voting restrictions must remain under the act's restrictions.

Some of the assumptions behind the 1963 law, and the ways in which it has been implemented, run counter to the concept of fairness. The states that fell victim to the act's automatic triggering formula, based on voting participation, play unmitigated hell trying to get out from under the restrictions, even without the Supreme Court dictum. The act provides that states have to prove, before a federal court in D.C., that NO temphasis ours) device or action within the previous five years had the effect of voting discrimination. Few states, North or South, can wriggle out of that kind of straitjacket.

The main provision of Mr. Butlet's proposed amendment would shift that burden somewhat, by designating those as "pure" that have had no legal action against them in the past five years. It involves a presumption of innocence instead of the wholesale presumption of guilt in the present law.

The southern states have done an admirable job of eliminating legal forms of discrimination. The region is well past the point where any proposed change in vot-

ing procedure should be looked upon as potentially discriminatory. Yet that is implicit in the restrictions of the Voting Rights Act: States under the restrictive provisions of the act must submit all changes, even those clearly aimed at broadening the franchise, to the federal government for review.

Butler, after studying the objections against loosening the noose, has changed his amendment to provide for some "affirmative" actions in guaranteeing voters rights as a prerequisite for exemption from the act. The affirmative actions might include minority representation on local governing bodies, and this is one of the elements that led Rep. Butler to call his amendment a "wild-eyed liberal measure"

It isn't, of course. Nor is it wild-eyed conservative, as some of its opponents view it. It is only a method of giving those states under the gun of the voting rights act a chance to get free.

Many of its opponents are fighting it from the vantage point of what to be the deep-seated conviction that southerners are born and bred unreconstructed and that we are just itching for a loophole so that we can return to the days of poll taxes and double-standard literacy tests. Those opponents simply haven't looked at the South lately.

Rep. Butler says that he was surprised that his amendment got 17 votes in the "liberal" House Judiciary Committee Wednesday. It has encouraged him to try again on the floor. We hope he makes it; his amendment is a complicated affair, but its core is simple (and aimed at the same target as the Voting Rights Act): justice for all.

GEORGE M. O'BRIEN 17TH DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

SUSCOMMITTEES
MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES HUMAN RELATIONS

accepted

Congress of the United States House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

93RD CONGRESSIONAL WIVES CLUB

422 CANNON House Office Building (202) 225-3635 DISTRICT OFFICE 57 N. OTTAWA STREET JOLIET, ILLINOIS 60431 (815) 727-4718

LUNCHEON AT CATHY LONG'S HOME

(NOTE NEW DATE)

TIME:

BRING:

CONTACT:

11 A.M.

CATHY LONG'S HOME, 1717 FOXHALL ROAD PARKING ON FOXHALL, 45TH OR HOBAN, N.W. PLACE:

PLEASE BRING A SANDWICH, SWIM SUIT AND TOWEL - DRINKS AND DESSERT WILL BE PROVIDED. BY HOSTESS

SHERRY LITTON WILL DESCRIBE THE ELEGANT WAY TO BECOME SLIM AND BEAUTIFUL AT NEIMAN-MARCUS' FAMOUS SPA - THE GREEN HOUSE SHORT BUSINESS MEETING FOLLOWS THEN LUNCH, SWIMMING AND LOUNGING. PROGRAM:

PLEASE R.S.V.P. - CONG. GEORGE O'BRIEN'S OFFICE - 225-3635 ASK FOR JULIE BY NOON - TUESDAY, MAY 6TH.

Republican Congressional Wives 2213 Dirksen Building Washington, D. C. 20510

MAY MEETING

DATE: Tuesday, May 13th

TIME: Noon

PLACE: Peggy Stanton's Home, 2260 48th Street, N. W. (off of W St.)

PURPOSE: Sunning and swimming and toasting the Tennis teams

Please bring a sandwich. We'll provide the beverages and goodies and program

Cong. Esch's office: 225-4401 - Linda

ANNUAL TENNIS TROPHY MATCH

DATE: Tuesday, May 13th

TIME: 9:15 AM to Noon

PLACE: Mt. Vernon College Courts, Foxhall at W Street, N. W.

GEORGE M. O'BRIEN 17TH DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

SUBCOMMITTEES
MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES HUMAN RELATIONS

DISTRICT OFFICE 57 N. OTTAWA STREET
JOLIET, ILLINOIS 60431 (815) 727-4718

422 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

(202) 225-3635

Congress of the United States House of Representatives

Washington, A.C. 20515

93RD TO MEET WITH 92ND!

THERESA HEINZ'S HOME
3322 O STREET BETWEEN 33RD AND 34TH, N.W.

PARKING GARAGE ON N JUST OFF WISCONSIN 1 1/2 BLOCKS AWAY FROM HEINZ HOME WEDNESDAY, MAY 14TH

TIME:

10:30 - 1:30

ITINERARY:

DRINKS AND LUNCHEON VIEWING OF PRIVATE COLLECTION OF "AMERICAN ART" HOST COLLECTION

CONTACT:

Must R.S.V.P. by Monday, May 12th
PLEASE - We WILL BE IN A PRIVATE HOME FOR LUNCHEON.
CALL JULIE - 225-3635 - Cong. George O'Brien's OFFICE.

SUGGESTION - SHOPPING IN GEORGETOWN AFTER LUNCHEON



According Industry of America Hinner. Shoreham Hetel- April or May



In honor of

Mrs. Ford

The Congressional Club

requests the pleasure of your company

at breakfast

on Thursday, the twenty-second of May

at twelve noon

Shoreham Hotel

Regency Ballroom

R. S. V. P.

By May first

2001 New Hampshire Avenue



Butler Backs President

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. M. Caldwell Butler said Thursday he will support President Ford's decision to implement the additional \$1-a-barrel tariff on foreign oil imports.

On Tariff

But Butler said he is not confident that the move is the best means of reducing dependence on foreign oil.

"Unless Congress acts in the near future, the President may be forced to take additional action in this regard, including deregulation of domestic oil prices," Butler said, in announcing he would support the tariff as a short term means of curbing consumption of foreign energy.

The Republican congressman from Virginia's 6th District chided Congress for failing to act on the President's energy program, which was submitted four months ago. He said the Congress "has not acted on a single piece of energy legislation."

Butler said he felt the additional tariff was the only option that was available to the President in the absence of Congressional action.

Butler speaks at dedication 6/33/73

The first of Roanoke's three new high-rise office buildings was dedicated today in ceremonies marked by recollections of Roanoke history.

Rep. M. Caldwell Butler noted that the site of the new 14-story United Virginia Bank building has always been an "active corner in the history of Roanoke."

He said the corner of First Street and Church Avenue was once graced by Roanoke's tallest building, the Post Office. "It was," said Butler, "a beautiful building if you liked gargoyles."

He said the new building erected by United Virginia Bank of Roanoke marked tremendous progress from the day it opened as Security National in a remodeled toy store with \$1.5 million in capital.

Now a part of a Richmondbased bank-holding company with assets of about \$2 billion, the bank can lend up to \$15.5 million—to someone with the proper collateral.

"This building shows that even in Richmond there is faith in the growth of Roanoke," Butler said.

Rep. Butler, HUD official bring U.S. grant check

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HONORING

MRS. GERALD R. FORD

THE CONGRESSIONAL CLUB

ANNUAL BREAKFAST

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1975

THE SHOREHAM AMERICANA HOTEL
Regency Ballroom

Washington, D.C.

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Butler speaks at dedication 6/33/73

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"Thank you, Michigan,"

about them;

For all this, Michigan, we thank you.

for bringing us a First Lady who is a unique

combination of all that is feminine, yet is

equally strong in her beliefs and outspoken

a First Lady who feels that being a wife and mother are a first priority, yet wants

women to have equal opportunity in what-

and, a First Lady with a sense of humor, a

ever role they choose for themselves;

sense of style and a sense of self.

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PROGRAM

Music

United States Marine Band Lt. Colonel Jack Kline, Conductor

Introduction of Distinguished Guests

The National Anthem Michael Ryan, Soloist

Invocation Mrs. Robert McClory

Greetings from Mrs. Preyer

Response from Mrs. Ford

Guest Artist

Marge Champion Choreographer, Author, Dancer

Assisted By Kathe Green, New Recording Artist Motown Records

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The Congressional Club Members are happy to

present a check in honor of Mrs. Gerald Ford to the

Recording for the Blind Chapter which is being

established here in Washington. Since 1951, one of

the most impressive volunteer organizations in

America has been Recording for the Blind. The

purpose of this nationwide nonprofit group is purely

educational - to help students whose visual,

perceptual or physical impairment prevents them

from performing one of man's most basic acts,

reading. In honor of our First Lady, the

Congressional Club is proud to assist, through this contribution, the formation of a Recording for the

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CONGRESSIONAL CLUB OFFICERS

1975 - 1976

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Mrs. Richardson Preyer, North Carolina

Vice Presidents

Mrs. Robert McClory, Illinois

Mrs. Lee Metcalf, Montana

Mrs. Hugh Scott, Pennsylvania

Mrs. Robert G. Stephens, Jr., Georgia

Mrs. Larry Winn, Jr., Kansas

Recording Secretary

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

MENU

Romaine — Spinach — Cherry Tomato Lemon Dressing

London Broil - Mushroom Sauce

Belgium Carrots

French String Beans

Rolls - Butter

Strawberry Bavarois

Coffee

Allstate Insurance

Association of General Merchandise Chains, Incorporated Cosmetic, Toiletry and Fragrance Association, Incorporated

Dow Chemical Company, U.S.A.

Glen of Michigan - Sportswear, Manistee, Michigan

Grocery Manufacturers of America

Gwen Frostic - Presscraft Papers, Benzonia, Michigan

P. J. Nee Company

Ryba Fudge Shop, MacKinac Island, Michigan

Sears, Roebuck and Company

The Hecht Company

The Tobacco Institute

RT May 30

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Washington, D.C. 20515



Sunday, June 1, 1975

Virginian-Pilot,

REP. BUTLER

. . . optimistic

A19

Vote-Act Escapes Intended

WASHINGTON (AP) - Republican amendments permitting states to escape coverage by the Voting Rights Act will be proposed when a measure extending the law is debated in the House this week.

The amendments were defeated when the bill was approved by the Judiciary Committee last month, but Rep W Caldwell Butler, R-Va., says he expects the full House to adopt the proposals.

"The amendments were defeated on a tie vote," says Butler "If you accept the generally held theory that the House at large is more conservative than the committee, that indicates the amendments have a good chance to be adopted."

The bill sent to the full House by the Judiciary Committee would extend the Voting Rights Act through 1985 and provide new protection for non-Englishspeaking minorities, principally Spanish-Americans.

Butler's amendments are opposed by Democratic Reps. Herman Badillo of New York and Barbara Jordan of Texas, who say they would seriously weaken the bill. Civil rights groups have been lobbying against any weakening amendments to the 1965

The present law allows states to remove themselves from coverage of the act by petitioning the U.S. District Court in Washington for exemption. But Butler and his supporters say that Supreme Court rulings have nullified the provision and made it impossible for states ever to free themselves from coverage.

Butler's amendments would allow a federal court to remove a state from coverage if the state met certain conditions. Those conditions include a 60 per cent minority voter turnout in the last federal election, a five-year record free of voter rights-connected court judgments, and a legislative program designed to wipe out vestiges of voter discrimination.

"I call this amendment the 'impossible bailout amendment," said Butler, "because it may be impossible for the states to comply with the conditions. But it gives them hope of someday coming out from under the law.

The legislation would require bilingual ballots and other voter assistance in any area whose population is at least 5 per cent non-English speaking and where the voter turnout is less than 50 per cent.

Sponsors said it would extend the protection of the act to several million Spanish-Americans and a small or number of Indians, native Alaskans, and Asian-Americans.

The provision would add Texas and Alaska to the six Southern states wholly covered by the law as well as parts of six more states - Colorado, Florida, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota. and Utah

Dear Colleague:

H.R. 6219, a bill to extend and expand the Voting Rights Act of 1965, will be before the House on Monday and Tuesday (June 2 and 3) of next week.

It is my present intention to introduce an Amendment which failed passage in the Judiciary Committee by a vote of 17 to 17.

Its purpose is to provide a way for covered jurisdictions to be relieved of the burdens of the Act upon meeting their responsibilities under the 15th amendment.

Its effect is to meet two basic shortcomings of the Act: (a) The doubtful constitutionality of legislation which exceeds its purpose; and (b) the absence of any incentive for covered jurisdictions to do anything affirmatively to improve the voting opportunities of minorities.

Section 5 of the Act presently requires all changes in voting procedures to be submitted to the Attorney General of the United States for approval. My Amendment permits a covered jurisdiction to escape or bail out of the provisions of Section 5 upon proof in an action for declaratory judgment that the following three circumstances exist: (a) Sixty percent minority voter turnout at the last federal election; (b) five years of complete purity under the existing voting rights legislation; and (c) an affirmative legislative program to remove all remaining vestiges of voter discrimination in the covered jurisdictions.

In my judgment, this Amendment advances the interest of minorities in the covered jurisdictions and makes the 15th amendment a more meaningful part of our Constitution.

I would appreciate your careful consideration of this proposal. Any suggestions for its improvement will be welcome. The proposed Amendment is set forth in its entirety on pages H4590-91 of the Record of May 21, 1975, and is explained in the Supplemental Views accompanying the Committee Report beginning on page 73.

With kindest regards, I am

Very truly yours,

Caldwell

B-4 Richmond Times-Dispatch, Tues., June 3, 1975

Butler Measure

By Bill Connelly

Media General News Service WASHINGTON - Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-6th., charged Monday that a committee-approved bill to extend the federal Voting Rights Act for 10 more years is "Reconstructiontype legislation" that punishes the South for past mistakes.

Butler urged the House, as it began debate on the bill, to adopt his amendment to give states and counties a new way to earn release from some of the law's restrictions.

Under the Butler amendment, which is given a fair chance of passage today or Wednesday, a state that took specific steps to encourage minority participation in elections could petition a federal court here for release from the act.

Literacy Test

Butler noted that because of a 1969 Supreme Court ruling in the Gaston County, N.C., case, states with a history of segregated public schools and voter literacy tests now are allowed no escape from the act, even if they prove no discrimination remains.

Unless Congress provides a new "bail-out" procedure, Butler said, a 10-year extension of the Voting Rights Act "will sentence every covered jurisdiction to 10 more years of submitting every little change in voting laws to the [U.S.] attorney general for approval."

The act requires states and localities covered to submit any proposed change in voting laws to the U.S. attorney general for clearance. That requirement covers everything from congressional redistricting to relocation of polling places.

Under the Butler amendment, a state could qualify for release from this requirement if 60 per cent of its eligible citizens were registered and 60 per cent voted in the 1976 presidential election; if the state or county had a five-year 'purity" record with no charges of discrimination; and if other specific steps were taken to encourage minority group voting.

Butler said it would be "almost impossible" for a state to meet all those requirements,

but that it would at least provide a way out and would provide incentives - which the present law lacks - for states to act against discrimination.

Of all the amendments to be proposed on the House floor this week, Butler's is regarded most seriously by proponents of the voting rights law. The House Judiciary Committee was deadlocked, 17 to 17, on the amendment, which kept it out of the bill.

Butler's proposal was criticized in Monday's debate by Reps. Robert F. Drinan, D-Mass., Don Edwards, D-Calif., and others as one that would hamper enforcement of the voting rights law by providing "vague" or unclear unclear procedures.

however, J. Stanley Pottinger, chief of the Justice Department's civil rights division, said the Butler amendment — if slightly modified - would be strong enough to assure that only areas that have eliminated discrimination could escape.

Likewise, a 17-page study of the Butler amendment by the staff of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission was not all negative. The study, prepared for the Judiciary Committee, said the idea of giving states a way to earn their way out of the act "is attractive, assuming that relapse is adequately guarded against."

It concluded, however, that Butler's proposal would create 'new and difficult problems of

In a recent letter to Edwards, standards, procedures and measurements" to determine whether an area's actions against discrimination were adequate.

Another major amendment has been introduced by Rep. Charles E. Wiggins, R-Calif., that would make the Voting Rights Act applicable nationally. The act would cover any jurisdiction in which the voting-age population was 5 per cent black or Spanish-speaking if the turnout of minority voters was less than 50 per cent in any federal election.

Under the Wiggins amendment, a state or locality could qualify for release from the act. by achieving a 50 per cent minority turnout in the next biennial federal election.

Wash, Post June 4:75 Efforts to Ease Voting Rights Bill Rejected

By Richard L. Lyons Washington Post Staff Writer

rights supporters said would law changes by covered states, seriously weaken the voting An amendment by Rep. Robpears certain to pass today.

Through a long afternoon of woting, virtually no Southern 305 to 104. the softening amendments.

Rep. Andrew Young (D-Ga.), first black elected to the House from a Southern State covered by the law, suggested that the reason for Southern silence was that, thanks to the effectiveness of the 1965 Voting Rights Act, Southern members of Congress now need black votes to win.

But Rep. Joe D. Waggonner (D-La.), a leader of old-line Southern Democrats, said they had decided against making a hard fight because provisions in the bill extending protec-tion to language-minority groups will make it apply in many sections of the country, not just the South. "We feel the same way about this as we do about busing," said Wag-gonner. "Let them stew in their own juice up there."

The Voting Rights Act, often called the most effective civil rights bill ever enacted, assured Southern blacks of the vote by suspending literacy tests for registration, sent in federal registrars, and required covered states to clear changes in their voting laws with the Attorney General or U.S. District Court in Washington.

Rep. Charles Wiggins (R-Calif.), backed by most Republican leaders, offered a substitute that would have made it easier for covered states to get out. He was defeated, 269 to 134, with Republicans voting 83 to 52 for the substitute and Democrats voting 217 to 51 against it.

Wiggins said court decisions have made relief impossible for Southern states brought under the act because they had literacy tests in 1964. He said present law unfairly r- "tells the South to ride in the last back of the bus" forever. His proposal would have exyempted a state from provisions of the act if more than 50 per cent of voting age d blacks voted in a biennial federal election.

Supporters of the bill warned of "rampant discrimination" under Wiggins' proposal through acts, such as gerrymandering districts, that could make a black's vote meaningless even though he

could cast it. Rep. M. Caldwell Butler (R-Va.) was defeated, 279 to 134, in his attempt to make it possible for a state to get out from under the act if 60 per cent of its voting age population voted in the previous presidential election and if it could show it had not discrim-

inated for five years.

Also rejected, 300 to 105,

The House yesterday over- was an amendment to strike whelmingly rejected a series the requirement for preclear-of amendments that civil ance in Washington of voting

rights bill. A strong 10-year ert McClory (R-III.) to repeal extension of the 1965 law aption of the law to language-

Democrats spoke on amend. The amendment drawing ments and none offered any. most support, though it was They had led the fierce fights rejected, 264 to 145, would against civil rights legislation have stricken Alaskan natives in the 1960s, but this time it from the language minority was Republicans—with their groups to be protected from leadership's support—offering discrimination, on grounds discrimination, on grounds that they have no common written language.

W.N. Thus. June 5, 1975 Butler wins backing on voting rights act

By WAYNE WOODLIEF Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON - Eight of Virginia's 10 congressmen voted this we. ek for Rep. M. Caldwell Butler's voting rights act bailout amendment, despite Gov. Mills Godwin's "grave reservations.

The eight included all five Virginia House Republicans and three conservative Democrats usually allied with the Republican governor.

Godwin preferred to push through the courts for Virginia's release from the voting rights acts' federal review of their election procedures. But the Virginia congressmen sided with Butler, who wrote the governor:

"We ought not to withhold improvements to the legislation against the possibility that our attorney general might have the unique experience of prevailing in matters of this nature in the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Butler amendment, which would have given Virginia a legislative route from which to escape federal review, which to escape federal review, was beaten Tuesday, 279-134. Two Northern Virginia Democrats, Reps. Joseph Fisher and Herbert Harris, joined the House majority in opposing any amendments that might dilute the act, including Bufler's. tler's.

The House voted Wednesday night to extend the voting rights act through 1985. Virginia has been covered by the act

In correspondence between himself and Butler, which surfaced Wednesday, Godwin

"I have grave reservations regarding the efficacy of the proposed amendment . . . appears to me that it would be preferable to pursue the judicial avenue for relief, based upon the constitutional argu-

ment outlined by the (Virginia) attorney general . . . "

Godwin, in the May 19 letter, said he had consulted with State Attorney General Andrew Miller's staff about the Butler amendment.

The amendment would have given states a chance to escape the voting rights act's clutches. But it would have compelled them to display strong proof of their provision of minority voting opportunity.

Those proofs, under the amendment, would have included a 60 per cent turnout of black registered voters in states and localities covered by the act, and new state laws to increase black voting oppor-

Butler made it clear in his reply to Godwin that he had little faith in pursuing challenges to the act through the Supreme Court, where the state has been rebuffed several times in civil rights suits.

"We always run the risk," Butler wrote, "that the (Virginia) attorney general may not catch the Supreme Court in a lucid interval.

Vote Act Gets Aid

By WAYNE WOODLIEF Times Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON - Virginia Rep. M. Caldwell Butler's Voting Rights Act bail-out amendment, heading for a floor vote today, got a lift Monday from the Justice Department's civil rights chief.

But the amendment was attacked by a U.S. Civil Rights Commission memorandum, and Butler was attempting late Mon-day to meet some of its objections to seal a victory for his amendment.

The Butler amendment would give Virginia, North Carolina and other states a chance to avoid federal review of their election laws. They would have to prove in federal court that they no longer discriminate against minority voters, and enact new "affirmative" voting opportunity statutes.

Clarence Mitchell, the National Association for the Advanceament of Colored People's chief lobbyist, who wants the act extended undiluted, conceded Monday that the Butler amendment "is a problem

for us." Butler revealed Monday, as debate began on a proposed 10-year extension of the Voting Rights Act, that he had revised his amendment to include "improve-ments" suggested by Assistant U.S. Atty. Gen. Stanley Pottinger.

Pottinger, who heads the civil rights division, had written that the changes would make Butler's amendment "stringent enough to insure that only those jurisdictions which, in fact, have rooted out the evils which the act was designed to prohibit, could bail out.

Without his amendment and several others being offered by Republicans, Butler told the House Monday, the extended Voting Rights Act would "perpetuate the stench of Reconstruction legislation which does more harm than good.

The Roanoke Republican's amendment drew a critical analysis from the Civil Rights Commision staff, however.

The commission memo found "attractive" Butler's "idea that a jurisdiction that removes all traces of discrimination in the political process need not remain specifically covered under the Voting Rights Act until Congress is satisfied that other jurisdictions have made such prog-. . assuming that relapse is adequately guarded against.'

But, the memo also said, the Butler amendment "fails to clarify questions under the existing bailout provisions and creates new and difficult problems of standards, procedures and measurement.

The memo had gone to Rep. Don Edwards, D-Calif., chairman of the House Judiciary Civil Rights subcommittee, on May 19. But Butler, the ranking Republican, said he obtained a copy of it only Monday.

Butler immediately called a Civil Rights Commission representative to his office to try to overcome some of the

He was still working on his amend-ment Monday night, and didn't anticipate circulating its final language until today.

8 Congressmen Disregarded Godwin Wishes on Vote Act

of Virginia's 10 congressmen discounted the desires of Gov. Mills Godwin when they voted to support an amendment that would have given Virginia an escape clause from the latest extension of the Voting Rights Act, correspondence between the legislators and the governor reveals.

The eight congressmen, including all five Republicans and three conservative Democrats, usually have aligned themselves with Godwin.

But correspondence published Thursday shows that Godwin was not in favor of the amendment, offered by Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, which would have allowed the state to work its way out from under the restrictions of the federal Voting Rights Act.

Godwin, in a letter to Butler.

amendment and wanted the state removed from the act's restrictions through court ac-

The Voting Rights Act requires federal approval before Virginia can change its election procedures.

In promoting his amendment, Butler, the Republican representative from the state's 6th District, told Godwin that We ought not to withhold improvements to the legislation against the possibility that our attorney general might have the unique experience of prevailing in matters of this nature in the Supreme Court of the United States.

His amendment, which failed in a House vote of 279-134 on Tuesday, would have given Virginia a legislative route by which it could escape the Vot-

ing Rights Act restrictions Wednesday, the House voted to extend the 10-year-old act through 1985.

Two Northern Virginia Democrats, Reps. Joseph Fisher and Herbert Harris, were the only two Virginia congressmen opposing Butler's efforts to dilute the effect of the act.

In his letter to Butler, Godwin wrote:

"I have grave reservations regarding the efficacy of the proposed amendment....It appears to me that it would be preferable to pursue the judicial avenue for relief, based upon the constitutional argument outlined by the Virginia attorney general...

But Butler's reaction noted that the amendment offered a

possible avenue for the state to escape the act under a provision in which Virginia could show strong proof of protection of minority voting rights.

Among the proofs that could have been offered by a state was one in which a state could show a 60 per cent turnout of black registered voters and one in which a state could prove the enactment of new state laws to increase black voter opportunities.

Relying on the attorney general's efforts before the nation's highest court, Butler said, would put the state in the position of running "the risk that the Virginia attorney general may not catch the Su-preme Court in a lucid

THE ROANOKE TIMES

Barton W. Morris, Publisher Richard F. Barry, III, President Ben J. Bowers, Executive News Editor Norwood C. Middleton, Managing Editor Harold Sugg, Editorial Page Editor

Editorials

Friday, June 6, 1975

Butler v. The Hypocrites

Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, Republiean of Roanoke, lost his skillful battle to give Virginia, North Carolina and other states a way out of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The work was worth it, however, if for no more than the hollow prattlings of selfrighteousness it brought from the anointed North, East and West.

In order for a state to be free of federal restrictions, the Butler amendment would require that 60 per cent of its eligible voters be registered and that 60 per cent vote in the 1976 presidential election; and that a state or county would, in addition, have to have a five-year record of no discriminations on account of race. It would have to have taken steps to encourage minority group voting and jumped over several more hurdles

All of that would take a lot of doing. There are states and cities in the rest of the country which are free of any restrictions but which would have a hard time living up to the Butler prescriptions. We suspect that even if Mr. Butler's proposals had required 60 per cent of all Virginians to walk on water, they would have failed. So great and so fixed is the anti-South myth fixed in the

minds of professional non-Souther-

The Voting Rights Act of 1965, on the whole, has been enormously beneficial, especially in those states where discrimination has been real. It has made blacks full members of the community; it has channeled protest into constructive channels. But it should not be extended for 10 more years without some recognition of progress made, without some means whereby an errant state or locality can redeem itself.

As for Virginia, a low-voting total (as black as it was white) triggered the law; there was no racially-motivated errancy requiring redemption. The state should note that two Democratic representatives- Joseph L. Fisher and Herbert E. Harris of the 10th and 8th districts in Northern Virginia-voted against the Butler amendment, and remember that in future elections. President Ford. while supporting the bill as a whole, should veto it and request that it be returned with the Butler provisos. There should be room here for the prodigal son, for the salvation of the sinner; for the relief of states like Virginia which never deserved to be within this law's clutch to begin

Ode to Rep. Butler: He tried WN Jun 7

Virginia Rep. M. Caldwell Butler gave it the ol' congressional try this week: He can his Voting Rights Act "bailout" amendment past the Justice Department's civil rights division and weaved his way through several congressional tacklers, only to be stopped at the goal line by a wall of opposition: 279 of his fellow representatives.

It has been months since Rep. Butler conceived a rather simple, fair way of getting several states out from under the punitive clauses of the Voting Rights Act, now up for a ten-year extension in Congress. Butler rightly perceived that, because of the Supreme Court ruling in the matter and the heavy burden of proof on states under the restrictive sections of the act, it was virtually impossible for them to escape from federal review of changes in their election laws.

That rather simple exercise has turned into something of a legislative nightmare, as civil rights proponents have raised objection after objection to his amendment. He has amended it so much to meet their objections that Assistant Atty. Gen. Stanley Pottinger, head of the civil rights division of the Justice Department, gave it his approval . . . a sure indication that no state would be able to get

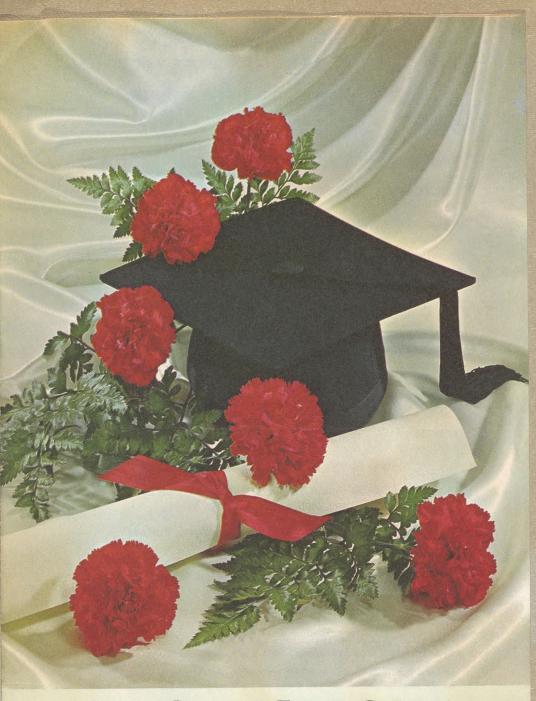
away with anything under the amendment.

> But the fear that southern states were on the verge of backsliding defeated the amendment in the final analysis. It was blind fear-the amendment, according to Pottinger, would have let off the hook only those states that had rooted out the evils the act was designed to prohibit-but it proved an effective adversary.

The South will likely remain under the bureaucratic burden imposed by the act for some time to come. Its representatives might continue to ask, in the meantime, as long as the South is being asked to prove good faith, what happened to a show of good faith from the other sections of the country when the Butler amendment came to the floor?

Bouquets and barbs

A BOUQUET to CBS' Walter Cronkite for having the gall to describe the word as it is, in places: Bribery of foreign officials, he says, is often necessary in order to get news out of some countries. It is the cost of doing business. Of course, it is not right; of course, it is not fair. But it is sometimes necessary, and a fairly good reflection of the world newsmen are supposed to cover: the real world, not the ideal



Bath County High School Graduation Exercises

June 5 and 6, 1975

Eight o'clock



Butler praises honesty of most

By CHARLES STEBBINS Staff Writer

Graduates of North Cross School have been assured that despite Watergate, most people in government service are honest and dedicated public servants.

"They are people of the highest integrity and personal character and genuine concern," said Rep. M. Caldwell Butler of the Sixth District.

Butler spoke at North Cross' 12th commencement exercise at which 21 seniors were presented diplomas.

The school noted a "first" at the exercise. One of the graduating seniors, John Simon Ross III, was the first male valedictorian in North Cross' history.

The 21 graduates consisted of 11 boys and 10 girls, all bound for college. Diplomas were presented to them by Gordon C. Willis, chairman of the school's board of trustees.

Rep. Butler said the federal government is "fortunate in the caliber of people who choose civil service for their careers."

During the Watergate episode, he said, numerous government officials were heroes rather than villains.

"These were all men in high places of government, all political appointees whose very livelihoods depended upon the goodwill of the president." Butler said. "And yet, they risked their positions to do what they knew to be right."

Watergate, he said, has jeopardized, if not destroyed, the careers of a number of promising, talented young men who "could not resist the temptation for a moment of glory."

In a valedictory address, Jack Ross said the world is at a critical point in its development and faces an uncertain future.

"The earth is not indestructable," he said in a talk aimed at problems of the environment. "Yet we think only of the present."

Ross noted that all new technology increases demands on energy that already is dangerously overtaxed.

He said the greatest challenge facing his generation in the years ahead will be to redefine values, search for new fuels and develop new technology to conserve the earth's natural resources and to eliminate pollution.

Ross also was presented the North Cross Medal for being the member of the graduating class with the highest academic average for the final three years of high school.

R-T FN. June 6, 1975



BACCALAUREATE SERVICE

Thursday, June 5, 1975

8:00 P. M.

Prelude
*Processional — "God Of Our Fathers" Roberts
*Invocation The Reverend Charles Krohn
*Hymn — "O God, Our Help In Ages Past"
Introduction of Speaker Mr. Michael Eberbaugh, Principal
Sermon The Reverend James Brinkley
Songs — "The Lord Bless You and Keep You" "I May Never Pass This Way Again" Bath County Chorus
Benediction The Reverend Charles Krohn
*Recessional — "God Of Our Fathers" Roberts
Mrs. Mary Shifflett, Piano Accompanist
Ushers: Les Ensley, Donnie Michaels, Norman Robertson, Dennis Myers
Mascots: Amy Shanks and Michael Plecker

O GOD, OUR HELP IN AGES PAST

*The Audience will rise

O God, our help in ages past, Our hope for years to come, Our shelter from the stormy blast, And our eternal home! Under the shadow of Thy throne Thy saints have dwelt secure; Sufficient is Thine arm alone, And our defense is sure. Before the hills in order stood, Or earth received her frame, From everlasting Thou art God, To endless years the same. A thousand ages in Thy sight, Are like an evening gone; Short as the watch that ends the night, Before the rising sun. O God, our help in ages past, Our hope for years to come, Be Thou our guard while life shall last, And our eternal home.

COMMENCEMENT

8:00 P. M. Friday, June 6, 1975

Prelude
*Processional — "Pomp and Circumstance" Elgar
*Invocation Donna Hiner
Salutatory Debra Bolt
Valedictory Brenda Clark
Introduction of Speaker Mr. Wasena Wooten Assistant Principal
Address M. Caldwell Butler United States Congress
Presentation of Awards and Diplomas Mr. Michael Eberbaugh, Principal Mr. Rene Dufore, Chairman, Bath County School Board
Class Song — "Come Saturday Morning" Graduates
Benediction Robert Shinault
*Recessional — "Fanfare" Ployhat

Music by the Bath County Band

Mrs. Mary Shifflett, Piano Accompanist

Ushers: Les Ensley, Donnie Michaels, Norman Robertson, Dennis Myers

Mascots: Amy Shanks and Michael Plecker

*Audience will stand.



Butler praises honesty of most

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R-T FN. June 6, 1975



R.T. Sun. June 8, 1975

Sorry Caldwell

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THE ROANOKE TIMES

Barton W. Morris, Publisher Richard F. Barry, III, President
Ben J. Bowers, Executive News Editor Norwood C. Middleton, Managing Editor
Harold Sugg, Editorial Page Editor

Editorials

Saturday, June 14, 1975

The Godwin-Butler Difference

Gov. Mills Godwin, Jr., and Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, of Roanoke, both believe Virginia should never have been placed under the restrictions of the federal voting act; and that Virginia should be released from them forthwith. Yet Governor Godwin opposed the Butler amendment to provide a way for Virginia and similar states, and localities, to get out from under.

Why? The answer lies in a difference over strategy and tactics. If the Supreme Court ultimately should free Virginia of the restrictions, as Governor Godwin prefers, there would be no need of devices to prove good faith (such as Mr. Butler's amendment requiring a 60 per cent total vote in the next presidential election and several other hurdles). Further, the defeat of the Butler amendment may add some damaging evidence that Congress never intended that any state, once under the act, should ever get out of it.

The counter to the Godwin argument is that Atty. Gen. Andrew P. Miller has gone before the courts and lost the first round. Whether he could ultimately prevail before the Supreme Court is a doubtful question. "The Virginia attorney general

may not catch the Supreme Court in a lucid interval," Mr. Butler has noted, acidly.

The irony and pity of it all is the situation in Virginia was and remains irrelevant to the main purposes of the Voting Rights in Virginia Act of 1965. The black vote was already rising rapidly before the 1965 act. Virginia does not need the threat of federal over-seers (as the Deep South states may well have needed it) to guarantee blacks access to the ballot box. Virginia's low voting total in 1964 (which triggered the law for this state) was due to black and white apathy, not a discrimination against one group.

Telling that to the Department of Justice, to the three-judge federal court panel in Washington, and to the U.S. District Court in Richmond, however, has been in vain so far; the myth is ingrained in judges as well as in some congressmen. As far as we are concerned Virginia should steadily pursue both routes, the legislative route and the legal route, the Butler route and the Miller-Godwin route. The state is not likely to win soon, no matter what it does, but the battle should proceed on all fronts.

The 93rd Congressional Wives Club

- Jast Chance to Say Hello and Goodbye for the Summer

Date: Tuesday, June 17

Time: 11:00 a.m. - ?

Nancy Johnson's home *

Program: LOTS of talking

Congressman Charles Wilson's office

hash, Star Wed, Jun 18, 1975

D.C.'s Hopes for a Senator Hit Legal Snag

By William Taaffe

The uphill fight to grant the District voting repre-sentation in the House and Senate has begun on Capitol Hill, but sponsors of the cause are facing a nagging question that plagued their efforts in previous years.

Testifying yesterday at the first congressional hearing in four years on full voting representation for the city, Del. Walter E. Fauntroy and others argued that the time has come to end taxation without representation for local citizens. citizens.

Fauntroy, Mayor Walter E. Washington and Rep. Gilbert Gude, R-Md., urged prompt approval of a constitutional amendment that would give the District two voting senators and as many voting congressmen as its population would allow.

BUT A REPUBLICAN member of the House Judiciary subcommittee on civil and constitutional rights raised at least one

later this year.

The GOP member, M.
Caldwell Butler of Virginia,
asked how the Constitution

asked how the Constitution could be amended to permit two voting senators for the District without unanimous ratification by the states.

The Constitution says amendments can be approved by a two-thirds vote of each House of Congress and ratification by three-fourths of the states, "provided that no state shall be deprived of its equal suf-

deprived of its equal suf-frage in the Senate."

Butler's reasoning ap-peared to be that unanimous consent of the states would be needed for the amendment because the Senate's m mbership would

pointed question that could be increased from 100 to and Gude argued yesterday endanger the bill's chances 102, diluting each state's that the lack of full representation by a fraction this work.

BUTLER ALSO suggested yesterday that full representation for the District could establish a precedent under which residents of other "disenfranchised" areas, such as Puerto Rico, could demand a vote in Congress.

the Founding Patners did not foresee when they created the District in the late 1700s.

"I am asking that on the eve of the American Bicentennial celebration the 94th Congress move to mend the crack in the Liberty Bell," Fauntroy said. a vote in Congress.

Despite Butler's reservations, the amendment's chances are considered bright in the House, where more than 100 members have co-sponsored the Fauntroy bill. The difficulty is likely to come in the Senate, where Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., heads the fight

historical accident which the Founding Fathers did not foresee when they

Fauntroy said.
"Through that crack have fallen three-quarters of a million Americans who pay nearly a billion dollars in federal taxes each year, but who, unlike all other taxpayers in our country, have no vote in the United States Congress."

Kennedy, D-Mass., heads the fight. Gude, replying to Butler's argument, contended that two voting senators for



REP. BUTLER Raises a question

the District would not de-prive other states of their "equal suffrage." Only if one state had three or more senators, he suggested, would an imbalance exist.



THE HOUSE WEDNESDAY GROUP

304 HOB Annex, Washington, D.C. 20515 (202) 225-0580

May 20, 1975

MEMORANDUM

TO: Wednesday Group Members

FROM: Charles Mosher

We are now in the process of planning our annual social event for Members and their wives. Congressman McKinney has graciously offered to make his "award-winning" home available as a site for a party.

Those of you who attended last year's event will well remember Mr. McKinney's magnificent home. The house and swimming pool were recently featured in articles in both the Star and the Post.

We have set aside the date of June 17th, at 7:00 p.m. The Wednesday Group will arrange buffet dinner for which we will dun each of you for a modest amount. More details will follow as we make arrangements. If the weather is favorable, we will be able to use the pool.



Republican Congressional Wives 2213 Dirksen Building Washington, D. C. 20510

BRING YOUR OWN

"BROWN BAG LUNCH"

FOR A PICNIC ON THE

WHITE HOUSE LAWN

WITH

MRS. FORD

SHE HAS INVITED US FOR

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18 AT NOON

TO BE ON THE ADMIT LIST

AT THE SOUTHWEST GATE

YOU MUST RSVP BY FRIDAY, JUNE 13

TO SENATOR CURTIS' OFFICE

224-4229 (RUTH FLETCHER)



Men June 30, 1975

Butler home hit by theft

A jewelry theft has been reported over the weekend at the Roanoke home of U.S. Congressman M. Caldwell Butler.

Roanoke police said they were told that the theft took place early Saturday evening while Butler was away.

Reported taken from the house in the 800 block of Orchard Avenue SW were an old locket, a gold coin, earrings and possibly a box of rhinestone jewelry, police said.

The items were valued at \$210.

Police said the incident is being investigated as a larceny, not as a burglary, which indicates that the house probably was not entered by force.

Also reported by police today was the theft of more than \$1,600 worth of silver and jewelry from a house in the 2100 block of Westover Avenue SW.

Police said a screen door was cut sometime Friday at the home of Mrs. S. I. Wigmore.

Reported stolen were a sterling silver set, jewelry, rings and two watches, with a total value of \$1,631.

Butler Blames Oil Shortage On Public

HARRISONBURG — Rep. M. Caldwell Butler Saturday blamed the public for the energy shortages.

But, at the same time, he said oil companies are taking advantage of the situa-

In a speech prepared for delivery at the annual meeting of the Shenandoah Electric Cooperative here. Butler criti-cized consumers for not continuing their efforts to conserve energy and fuel.

"The public willingness to conserve fuel and energy, which last year reduced oil consumption to nearly one million barrels per day less than in 1973, is rapidly evaporating, and oil consumption is climbing rapidly

Overall energy use, which he said declined two per cent last year, is also increasing and the country is becoming more dependent on imports than ever.

He said there is some truth to the "tendency to blame" oil companies for the energy shortage, "and we cannot escape the conclusion that they have taken advantage of the situation, but we should not let this divert us from the reality of the

As a solution, he called on Congress to adopt "a national energy policy which will stimulate domestic production of energy and encourage energy conservation.

He said the 93rd Congress took steps in that direction but did not act to meet the immediate need.

Butler criticized a proposed congressional conservation program which would impose up to a 23 per cent a gallon tax on

"In my view, and the view of the majority of the House, a gasoline tax of this magnitude would impose an undue and inequitable hardship upon the citizen who resides in a small town, rural area or middle-sized city.

a gasoline tax of this nature would force individuals like many of you, who live in areas too small to sustain public transportation, to absorb the total burden of this increase," he said.

Butler also pointed out that the high cost and limited supplies of natural gas are being felt by the farmer in the form of shortages of nitrogen fertilizer and shortages of natural gas used in drying crops.



Rep. M. Caldwell Butler

Over half the fertilizer used in this country is based on nitrogen, which is produced from ammonia, which is in turn extracted from natural gas," he said.

"Unfortunately, we have experienced substantial declines in the production of natural gas beginning in the early 1970s, primarily due to the artifically low controls on the price of natural gas imposed by the Federal Power Commission."

And Butler predicted that these fac-tors will combine to drive the price of fertilizer up "as much as 15 per cent" this

He told the group that conservation cannot be accompanied without sacrifices.

'I prefer import quotas to import tar iffs because they do not impose an across the board price increase, but it is essential that we adopt conservation measures that will allow us to live with the quotas we

He called for a stiffer tax on gas-guz zling automobiles, greater assistance for winterizing buildings, stiff energy conservation standards for new buildings and tax incentives for conservation by industry.

Baily Arms-Record

Local News

11

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1975

Butler Hopeful **Energy Policy** Will Develop

By PAT MURPHEY News-Record Staff Writer

During an appearance in Harrisonburg Saturday, 6th District Congressman M Caldwell Butler expressed optimism that Congress is now serious about developing a national energy policy.

"We are making progress — albeit very slow and not always very certain towards a comprehensive energy program," Mr. Butler told members of the Shenandoah Valley Electric Cooperative at their annual meeting.

In an interview later, he said he is optimistic "because we are finally coming to

grips with the problem."

He conceded that the energy legislation approved last week is "very little" but added, "It is a move in the right direction, and that is why I'm optimistic

Both in his speech and in the interview, Mr. Butler said he opposes gas taxes, such as the proposed 23-cent-a-gallon levy as a

petroleum-saving device

"More and more, I doubt whether price controls demand," he said in the interview. The public probably would pay the higher price and continue using gasoline, he said.

In his speech, he said the high gasoline taxes would "impose an undue and inequitable hardship upon the citizen who resides in a small town, rural area or middle-sized town."

He said 58 per cent of the nation's workers live in communities of less than 25,000 population where public tran-

Bridgewater Cyclist Injured In Collision

BRIDGEWATER - An 11-year-old Bridgewater bicyclist ran head on into a pickup truck Saturday, bounced up onto the hood, broke the windshield when his head hit the glass but wound up with only minor injuries, Bridgewater police reported.

Witnesses told police that David Arbogast of 402 North River Road was riding his bicycle south on West View Street and not watching the road when he rode into the path of a truck driven by 18-year-old Ray Allen Guthrie of 207 West View St., Bridgewater.

Arbogast was treated for minor cuts and scratches at Rockingham Memorial Hospital and released an hour later. sportation is not available as an alternative to driving their own cars if gasoline prices rise sharply.

He said he favors import quotas and lifting of price controls on domestic oil to increase production.

However, he conceded in the interview that the quotas and relaxed price controls may push gasoline prices to the same level of a 23-cent-a-gallon tax.

"I wouldn't want to predict it, but it wouldn't surprise me," he stated.

However, he said he felt the import

quotas and lifted price controls would be more likely to reduce consumption than

He said lifting of price controls must be accompanied by measures to encourage oil companies to plow income back into exploration for oil and to assure there are not excess profits. He acknowledged this would be difficult.

In his speech, Mr. Butler said the oil situation in the United States is even more critical than in the spring of 1973, when the Arab embargo piled up lines of motorists at gasoline pumps.

Then, the United States was importing only 30 per cent of its oil, but today, the figure has climbed to 40 per cent.

"A renewed embargo under current conditions would be catastrophic," the Republican congressman declared.

The nation's bill for imported oil has skyrocketed from \$3 billion in 1970 to \$25 billion last year, and exporting nations are indicating they will increase their prices 30 per cent this fall, Mr. Butler added.

Not only are Valley motorists hit by price increases, they also hurt farmers, and ultimately the housewife in the

grocery store.

Mr. Butler noted that over half the fertilizer used in the United States is based on nitrogen, which comes from natural gas, and that petroleum products are needed for drying grain crops.

Mr. Butler said he feels a national energy policy "must address itself to two major goals: to stimulate domestic production and vigorously encourage

In addition to lifting price controls on domestic oil and setting import quotas, he recommended stiffer taxes on "non-efficient automobiles," more help for homeowners who insulate their buildings to cut fuel use in the winter, stiff energy conservation standards for new buildings and tax incentives to encourage industrial users to conserve fuel.

Area-State

THE NEWS-VIRGINIAN, Waynesboro, Va. Monday, June 23, 1975 11

Energy Program Evolving: Butler

America's energy crisis is real and that the nation is slowly evolving an energy policy to deal with the problem.

"The truth of the situation is said. that there is not enough energy to go around and there will not be for some little time," Rep. Butler said. He cited figures, showing that production has declined steadily in recent years, while energy demand has increased drastically. As a result, he said, "we have become too dependent on oil imported from foreign sources

Mr. Butler said that in-

HARRISONBURG (Special) supplies are already hurting Sixth District Rep. M. farmers. He predicted that Caldwell Butler told members of natural gas shortages may Shenandoah Valley Electric combine with other factors to Cooperative here Saturday that drive up the cost of fertilizer by as much as 15 per cent this year, "There is also a possibility that there will be shortages of propane for drying crops," he

"The United States must increase its own energy independence," Mr. Butler said, "through a national energy program which stimulates domestic production and encourages energy conservation."

He endorsed several specific measures which he said should be included in such a policy: deregulation of prices of natural gas and oil; a windfall profit tax with plowback provisions; tax sufficient domestic energy incentive for expansion of utility plants; and measures which emphasize fuel economy in heating and cooling buildings and which penalize gas-guzzling automobiles

> In the interim, he said, "import quotas are the most equitable way of reducing our dependence on foreign oil."

> Mr. Butler said he opposes higher gasoline taxes as a means of encouraging conservation, because "the average American citizen who resides in a small community where no public transportation is available would have to absorb the total amount of the tax. That is simply inequitable.

> At the morning business session, co-op members selected four directors to new three-year terms. Paul L. Huffman of Weyers Cave was re-elected from Augusta County and Kenneth Harner of Elkton was re-elected from Rockingham County. H. D. Burch of Quicksburg and M.S. Swartz of Maurertown were re-elected from Shenandoah County.

Staunton, Va., News-Leader, Sun., June 22, 1975

Rep. Butler says energy policy is slowly evolving

HARRISONBURG - Sixth they do not impose an across- selected four directors to new District U.S. Rep. M. Caldwell Butler told members of the Shenandoah Valley Electric Cooperative here Saturday that America's energy crisis is real and that the nation is slowly evolving an energy policy to deal with the problem.

Speaking to approximately 500 persons gathered at the Rockingham County Fairgrounds during the cooperative's annual meeting, Rep. Butler said: "The truth of the situation is that there is not enough energy to go around and there will not be for some little

He cited figures which he said show that America's production has declined steadily in recent years, while energy demand has increased drastically. As a result, he said, we have become too dependent on oil imported from foreign sources.

The Energy Conservation and Conversion Act passed in the House of Representatives Thursday after 10 days of debate was designed to attack the problem through establishing oil import quotas and enacting a conservation program, Rep.

the-board price increase.

centrated the burden of con- Burch of Quicksburg and M. S. especially hard on persons who Shenandoah County. reside in small towns, rural areas and midddle-sized cities.

Another conservation measure, a tax on "inefficient, gas-guzzling" automobiles, was scrapped by the House, and Rep. Butler was critical of this action.

After his speech, he told reporters that the watered-down fine for auto manufacturers whose cars do not get at least 18 miles per gallon virtually ratified what Detroit was asking

Although he termed the bill "a move in the right direction", he noted that there was "no demonstration of intestinal fortitude on this legislation'

Rep. Butler was introduced by Mark McNiel, general manager of the cooperative.

Approximately 1,200 mem-He said he preferred import bers, friends and guests atquotas to President Ford's tended the meeting. During the proposed import tariffs because morning session, members

On the conservation side of the Paul, L. Huffman of Weyers program, he added, he was Cave was re-elected from pleased that the 23 cent per Augusta County, and Kenneth gallon gasoline tax was defeated Harner of Elkton was re-elected because it would have con- from Rockingham County. H. D. servation on motorists and the Swartz of Maurertown were reimpact would have fallen elected to three-year terms from



SIXTH DISTRICT U.S. Rep. M. Caldwell Butler discusses national energy policy in a speech Saturday before members of the Shenandoah Valley Electric Cooperative.

(Photo by John A. Miller)

nocratic 'panic' 1,1955

By OZZIE OSBORNE Senior Writer

Rep. Caldwell Butler said today that some Democratic members of Congress have begun to "panic" of late, but predicted they'll find out what's going on during their current recess and settle down to work when they get back to Washington. Washington.

At the same time, the Republican congressman said he would be surprised if Rep. Carl Albert serves another term as Speaker of the House.

Albert, who has come under increasing fire of late from various sources, including members of his own party, will either be deposed or "retire gracefully," Butler predicted.

In talking about Congress, Butler said most of the prob-lems the overwhelmingly Democratic majority is having stems from the 75 or so new members elected in 1974.

Butler said the main trouble appeared to stem from Democrats who were beaten in 1972, then came back in 1974. He said some of them were what he could only describe as "accidents.'

He said these and others try to set policy through the Demo-cratic caucus, but have been unable to develop specific programs and the House leader-ship has not been strong enough to do anything on its

"And suddenly they are frustrated by the President's vetoes being sustained and also, I suspect, because there is much sentiment back home for the President," said Butler.

"The problem is now they're in shambles and panicking—really panicking," I mean.

But, he added, they are "growing up" and should be prepared to arrive at a middle ground with Republicans in the House and the President on various issues when Congress ends its recess.

What's happening

TODAY

BASEBALL—Salem Pirates-Winston-Salem,
Salem Municipal Field, 7:45 p.m.

TOMORROW

SUMMER THEATER—"Kiss Me Kate," Mill Mountain Playhouse, 8 p.m.

SCHOOL-AGERS-Magician, Vinton Branch Library, 4 p.m.

NONCREDIT CLASSES—Register before July 10 for Refresher Typing, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 7-10 p.m., fee \$15, July 15-Aug. 14. New class starts July 2 in Defensive Driving, Wednesdays 7-9 p.m., fee \$15. Virginia Western, call 344-2031, ext. 349 for information

SENIOR CITIZENS—Register for ID cards, Woolco, Crossroads Mall, 10 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

CHILDREN'S PROGRAM-Magic Show, Vinton Branch Library, 3 p.m.



The following flights have been arranged for the Coalities and their families to Hilton Head, S.C.

1. Ron. Valter Flowers and his wife Margie three children, Vivian 16, Walter 8, Victor 6, Mrs. Flowers and children will be driving by car to Hilton Hoad and expect to arrive early Thursday evening.

Nr. Flowers' flight reservations are as follows:

Lv National 7:55 p.m. - Flight #423 NA - July 10 Ar Savannah 9:57 p.m. - Flight #420 NA - July 13 Ar National 6:47 p.m.

2. Hon. James R. Mann and wife Virginia
They be acceptanted by their Children. Mrs. Mann
Will be driving by car from Greenville, S.C. to
Filton Head. Mrs. Mann should be reinitured for
her driving expenses.

Mr. Mann's flight posogvetions:

In National 7:55 p.m. - Flight #423 NA - July 10 Ar Savannah 9:57 p.m.

In Savannah 10:05 a.m. - Flight #410 NA - July 14 Ar National 12:55 p.m.

3. Hon. Ray Thornton and wife Betty-Jo accompanied by their daughter hery 16. All three will be traveling together to Hilton Resd.

The Thornton's Flight reservations are:

I tickets:

Lv Hational 7:55 p.m. - Flight #423 NA - July 10
Ar Savannah 9:57 p.m.
Lv Savannah 4:50 p.m. - Flight #420 NA - July 13
Ar National 6:47 p.m.

4 flight reservations (due to the children's ages we got

a family discount)

Lv National 7:55 p.m. - Flight #423 NA - July No

Ar Savarmah 9:57 p.m.

Iv Savannah 4:50 p.m. - Plight #420 NA - July 13

Ar National 6:47 p.m.

5. Hom. Hamilton Fish and wife Billy

2 flight reservations

Lv National 7:55 p.m. - Flight #423 NA - July 10

Ar Savarman 9:57 p.m.

Lw Savannah 4:50 p.m. - Flight \$420 NA - July 13

Ar National 5:47 p.m.

6. Hon. M. Caldwell Butler and wife Juni

l Flight reservation (Mr. Butler desired to take care of his wife's travel arrangements entirely. She plans to leave Roanoke on the 10th to arrive here in Washington at around 4:00 p.m. and join her husband for the flight to Savannah

Lv National 7:55 p.m. - Flight #423 NA - July 10

Ar Savannah 9:57 p.m.

Lv Savannah 4:50 p.m. - Flight #420 NA - July 13

Ar National 6:47 p.m.

7. Hon. Tom Railshack and wife Patricia (Pat)
accompanied by two daughters Kathy 16, and Julie 14.
Mrs. Railsback will fly from Moline with the children to
Savannah on July 11. She will arrive in Savannah at 1:05 p.m.
on Delta Flight #345. From there she will need transportation
(either by limpusine or pick-up) to Hilton Head. Flight reservations are confirmed for her trip. She will pick up her tickets
at the United Counter in Moline. Mrs. Railsback and her daughters

plan to depart for Moline from Hilton Head on Monday, Jaly 14th on Delta Flight #243 leaving Savannah at 2:35 p.m.

Flight reservation for Mr. Pailsback:

July 10 7:55 p.m. - Flight #423 74 Is wational

9:57 p.m. Ar Severman

Iv Savannah 10:05 a.m. - Flight \$410 NA July 14

12:55 p.m. Ar Mational

Sea Pines Plantation
Harbor Town Condominuim
Eat at Hilton Inn Priday
Conference Room within walking distance

long light samer gom

Electric cars

HILTON HEAD, S. C.

Memorarches

10: Marbers of the Coalition and family

PE: General Information for Arrival to Hilton Head, S. C., And Tentative Schedule

On Thursday, July 10, 1975, Members and their families should arrive at 7:30 p.m. at National Airport, "North Terminal". Flight Number 423 is acheduled to depart at 7:55 p.m. and its estimated time of arrival at Savannah is 9:57 p.m. There will be refreshments and smacks served. There will be one stop in Charleston, S.C. with a 20 minute layover. Do not change planes. You will then proceed non-stop approximately 30 minutes to Savannah.

At the Savannah airport, baggage retrieval will take 20-30 minutes from time of diserbarking. When you arrive go to the HERTZ rental car desk to pick up your car keys and directions to Hilton Head. The cars (5 of them) have been reserved under the name of Father Shea. Since there will be seven Nembers and part of their families arriving at Savannah - maybe some of the Members could share a car.

It takes 45 minutes approximately to drive to Hilton Head. The roads are well marked, but driving requires some attention since there are several turns and the road is single lane. After arriving in Hilton Head - all are required to stop at the Information center to register and pick up your keys for your individual villa. You will also receive an I.D. card which enables you to drive into the complex designated as "Sea Pines Plantation" which incorporates South Beach, Plantation Club and Harbor Town where your accommodations are located.

The villas reserved in Harkor Town are one and two bedroom apartments tastefully furnished. There is no room service, but there are kitchen facilities and many stores to supplement your needs. The meeting room for the Coalition is located in Harbor Town at 70% Schooner Foad, known as the "Board Boom".

There are varied activities for all. A minibus is available on call for fifty cents each to take you to your destination. For child-

If the beach and ocean is your preference. Hilton Inn and South Beach will accomplate you. There are organized activities for the different age groups with counselors supervising on a ratio of five children to one counselor. You must register the children each day and a fee is required.

Termis, swimming and golf lessons are available for those of all ages. There is also horseback riding, sailing and fishing for those so inclined. Tours of the island as a group or individual are available and can be arranged. To schoolule any of the above activities or if you have any next for information, please contact Mrs. Debbie Ault or Mrs. Thomas Mooney.

See "Maria" attenda.

TENTALLIVE SCHOOLE

AGENDA

Thursday, July 10, 1975:

Members of the Coalition and their families arrive 5 - 11 p.m. - nothing exhabited.

Friday, July 11, 1975:

9:30 - 1:00 p.m.

Meeting with the Members of the Chalition.

5:00 p.m.

Numbers neet in Pather Shea's room, next to Conference room, for cocktails and a brief recording session for the Chalition.

7:15 p.m.

Members and families depart for Hilton Imm (5 to 8 min. drive) for 7:30 refreshments in the Crows Nest on third floor, overlooking ocean.

8:30 p.m.

Dimer at Hilton Im (first floor)

Saturday, July 12, 1975:

9:30 - 1:00 p.m.

Meeting of Coalition in Conference Room,

Afternoon and ovening free.

Surday, July 13, 1975:

Nothing scheduled at this time.

Scrap both
Non #845 U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY WASHINGTON, D.C. July 28, 1975 Dear Congressman, Father Shea, upon learning of the New York Times article, asked me to send it to you. Annelie bers dealing now with the mundane business of considering bills, the memories and the anguish of considering the impeachment of a President just a year ago have not faded. Earlier this month seven committee members spent a relaxed weekend at Hilton Head, S. C., talking among themselves with an unobtrusive tape recorder trying to reconstruct their feelings and actions during the impeachment proceedings.

expletives will be deleted," he said.

The seven—Mr. Fish, Mr. Cohen, Thomas F. Railsback of Illinois, and Caldwell Butler of the first impeachment article, is considering an appointment to the United States Court of Military Appeals.

Alabama and Ray Thornton of Arkansas, all Democrats—are old liberal Democrat of Marynot their fapes. They are talking about getting someone to write a narrative from the conversations, possibrelaxed weekend at Hilton Head, S. C., talking among themselves with an unobtrusive struct their feelings and actions during the impeachment proceedings. Mezvinsky, a 38-year-old Iowa Democrat who cast the 20th and majority vote on the roll-call for the first article of im-peachment. "It affected our lives so much and it still affects. from the conversations, possibly for a book or to preserve it for historical purposes. The our lives, although we don't talk about it," he said.



The House Judiciary Committee meeting in Washington last year to debate the impeachment of President Nixon. Of 38 members, only 25 rema

A Year After, Members of Impeachment,

Panel Reflect

antitrust laws.

Many of the faces on the committee rostrum were familiar. Representative Jack Brooks, a Texas Democrat, his glasses on his forehead, was presiding. Representative Charles E. Wiggins, a California Republican, his jacket off, was represented by the entire experience. This was represented by the entire experience. Republican, his jacket off, was raising pointed questions about contingency fees for lawyers in antitrust suits. Representative William L. Hungate, a Missouri Democrat, brought some smiles when he remarked: "I don't know my ankle from se-

cond base in this field of law." It was a year ago tomorrow by the Democratic leadership. that the members of the Judi-ciary Committee, in the glare of national television and attention, cast their votes in the same packed, but hushed, room to recommend, 27 to 11, the first article of impeachment against Richard M. Nixon on a charge that the President had engaged in a "course of Conduct" designed to obstruct the House tapes and had puzzled to the same and had puzzled to the conduct. conduct" designed to obstruct justice in the Watergate case.

Business As Usual

A year later, it is back to usiness as usual in Room 2141.

But, for the committee members dealing now with the municare business of considering and business and business of considering and business as usual in Room 2141.

But, for the committee members dealing now with the municary and business of considering and business of considering and business of considering and business of considering and business as usual in Room 2141.

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But a substitute of the proceedings are the formatting and the formatting and the proceedings are the formatting and the proceedings are the formatting and the for business as usual in Room 2141. dane business of considering said. bills, the memories and the anguish of considering the impeachment of a President just a year ago have not faded.

Earlier this month seven committee members spent a relaxed weekend at Hilton Head, S. C., talking among themselves with an unobtrusive tape recorder trying to reconstruct their feelings and actions during the impeachment proceedings.

By RICHARD L. MADDEN

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, July 26—
One morning this week 35 spectators listened in Room 2141 of the Rayburn House Office Building as members of the House Judiciary Committee debated the intricacies of the antitrust laws.

The seven—called variously the device consisted of the "fragile coalition," "the magnificent seven," or "the under the under the under the construct the events for history before too much time passed.

The fragile coalition," "the magnificent seven," or "the under the under the under the participants should reconstruct the events for history before too much time passed.

The fragileness of elective office already can be seen on the Judiciary Committee. Thirmately forced Mr. Nixon to

This was true of all of us.' reflection with his colleagues of Wisconsin, all Republicans. had also confirmed his belief that each of the seven had ar-California and Wayne Owens of some scenario orchestrated by the Democratic leadership.

of Maryland—ran unsuccessfully for other offices.

Three—Charles W. Rangel,

'Just Spontaneous'

"It was one of those pecu-

Cohen, a Maine Republican, found the session ironic, in tened to numerous White lican of upstate New York—re-

Mr. Mann, a courtly, quiet former county prosecutor who was a key figure in the drafting of the first impeachment aroff Virginia, all Republicans; and James R. Mann of South Carolina, Walter Flowers of Military Appeals.

Alabama and Ray Thornton of Arkansas, all Democrats—are old liberal Democrat of Marynot quite sure what will be land, is a possible candidate done with their tapes. They for the Senate. done with their tapes. They for the Senate. are talking about getting someone to write a narrative from the conversations, possibly for a book or to preserve it for historical purposes. The

mately forced Mr. Nixon to teen of the 38 Representatives who were on the committee. who were on the committee and who voted on the impeachment issue just a year ago

> Five were defeated last November-Charles W. Sandman Jr. and Joseph J. Maraziti of This was true of all of us." of Indians, Wiley Mayne of Mr. Fish said the two days of of Wisconsin With Live of Wisconsin Wiley Mayne of Of Wisconsin With Live of Wisconsin Wiley Mayne of Wisconsi

Three Jerome R. Waldie of rived at the decision to try to of Utah, both Democrats, and draft an article of impeachment Lawrence J. Hogan, Republican

Trent Lott of Mississippi and Delbert L. Latta of Ohio, both Republicans-moved to other committees.

Two - Harold D. Donohue Democrat of Massachusetts,

The 52-year-old Mr. Hungate said that since he entered the House in 1964 "the duties have increased dramatically, exceeded only by public dissatisfaction with the Congress. In the last decade, politics has gone from the edge of 'Camelot,' when all things were possible, to the age of 'Watergate,' where all things are suspect."

Did the ordeal of the impeachment proceedings affect his decision?

"It's hard to know what

"It's hard to know what affects you," he said. "I wouldn't say it wasn't a factor, but I had considered retiring before impeachment."

Not Easily Forgotten

The impeachment experience has not been easily forgotten by those who took part in

Mr. Railsback, for example, said it had taken him a long time to focus his attention on Three—Charles W. Rangel, what he called "some of the mundane affairs" of his committee work that he always had enjoyed before. "I find that in the last month now I have been able to kind of get my concentration back,"

Mr. Railsback still speaks in a hoarse voice. When his voice began breaking in the impeachment debate, he said, he thought it was merely a strain. Finally this year it was diag-nosed that he had injured a vocal cord while playing paddle tennis shortly before the im-

peachment proceedings began. Mr. Mann compared the committee's experience to that of a jury. "When the jury dis-bands, it's back to normal," he said, although in this case 'the closeness and the nature of the ordeal we went through' created something of a kinship that is not shared by the newcomers on the committee.

"I think the experience will remain as long as we live,' said Representative Edward Mezvinsky, a 38-year-old Iowa Democrat who cast the 20th and majority vote on the roll-call for the first article of im-peachment. "It affected our lives so much and it still affects our lives, although we don't talk about it," he said.

Representative Peter W. Rodino Jr., the New Jersey Democrat who presided over the committee and guided it through impeachment, said:

"It's a great relief each morning when I look at a long day where the decisions are important." But, he added, the decisions are not what writers might choose to describe by saying, "one mistake on the part of Rodino and the country is down the drain."

Four news magazine covers from the impeachment period are on Mr. Rodino's office wall, along with autographed pictures from Presidents Ford, Johnson and Kennedy. There is no picture of Mr. Nixon. Mr. Rodino said that perhaps later on he might want to

Mr. Rodino said that perhaps later on he might want to set down his own views and perspectives of the impeachment inquiry for historical purposes. "But at the present time, I feel very strongly about not even giving off the appearance of exploiting the situation," he said.

Those interviewed who had voted for at least one article of impeachment said they felt the committee had come to the proper conclusion.

But Mr. Wiggins, who marshaled the Nixon defense dur-

But Mr. Wiggins, who marshaled the Nixon defense during the proceedings, said that a year later he had "a mixed view of the performance of the committee." He said he regarded the opportunity for millions of Americans to watch a committee function on television as good.

sion as good.

But Mr. Wiggins questions whether the committee had fulfilled its role as attorneys for the House of Representatives. He said, for example, that the committee had relied on information collected by others with little independent investigation and "never came to grips with the legal issues [of what constituted an impeachable offense] because they were too difficult."

Mr. Wiggins said he did not

condone misbehavior but that more recent disclosures of actions by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency had demonstrated that misbehavior "was not unique to the Nixon Administration or Richard Nixon personally."

Last Aug. 5, after the committee completed its work, Mr. Wiggins himself came to the conclusion that Mr. Nixon should resign with the release by the President of taped conversations that occurred June 23, 1972, six days after the Watergate break-in, showing that Mr. Nixon had ordered

a halt to the investigation on the break-in for political and national security purposes and that he had kept the evidence from his lawyers.

Mr. Wiggins said the June 23 tapes had given him "for the first time the legal underpinnings" for impeachment but that dispassionate historians going back over the committee records at the time the committee voted impeachment would conclude that "the record didn't support the articles of impeachment."

The committee members said they had no plans do do anything special this weekend to mark the anniversary of the first impeachment vote.

"I'll probably think about it a lot," Mr. Mezvinsky said.
"I think I'll remember right after that first vote, how quiet it was. I remember we went into a back room after the vote. We really didn't want to do it. It was like the executioner telling the person, 'I'm sorry, I have to do it.' I remember a lot of tears back there."

to do it. It was like the executioner telling the person, 'I'm sorry, I have to do it.' I remember a lot of tears back there."

Mr. Mezvinsky will stay here this weekend. Mr. Fish will be in Millertown in Dutchess County for the village's centennial. Mr. Cohen will be making a speech in Rochester and then will be in Maine. Mr. Rodino will be in California for a Democratic telethon.

The New York Times

- NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1975 -

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fair

Citizenship for Lee Voted by Congress

Continued From Page 1, Col. 6
a note to President Andrew
Johnson, asking for a pardon
so that he could become a
citizen again.

Grant recommended that the introduced a bill granting Lee
pardon be granted but noted full citizenship. The Capehart
the absence of the necessary bill died in committee. And
son otified.

That fall, the same day he
became president of Washington College (now Washington
and Lee University) in Lexingdb
ton, Va., Lee sought out a

to hold any Federal or state
office.

For years after his death,
no effort was made to have
office.

For years after his death,
no effort was made to have
on this citizenship restored. But
in 1957, Senator Homer Capehart,
a Republican of Indiana,
introduced a bill granting Lee
full citizenship. The Capehart
the absence of the necessary
subsequent efforts by others
likewise failed until this year.
Senator Harry F. Byrd, independent of Virginia, spearheade
ed the drive for Senate passage
and the Virginia delegation in
the House united in pushing
through that body.

SIIIU 10101001 (114 cope):

The house united in pushing
through that body.

aunavA

May

A Sth St. at Lexington Avenue 86th St. at Broadway 135th St. at Lenox Avenue In Westchester: Acute 6, Jefferson Valley • Route 117, Bedford Hills

72nd St. at Third Avenue

L Level SESTION SANK FOR SAVINGS Member FDIC

Butler Urges Veto Power Over Agency Regulations

LYNCHBURG - Sixth District Rep. M. Caldwell Butlerclaiming that once federal agencies write regulations "they become carved in stone"—announced here today he is cosponsoring legislation to give Congress veto power over such rules

The Roanoke Republican, in remarks prepared for a meeting of the Virginia Safety Association, said that the rapid growth of regulatory aggregates growth of regulatory agencies has made such action by Congress "long overdue."

Butler said that currently the regulations imposed by the agencies can be overturned only by the agencies themselves, the courts or a change in the basic federal law.

Butler said it is "extremely difficult to persuade the agencies to modify them, whatever the public sentiment.

Butler added that court proceedings last a long time and are expensive and that changing the federal law in Congress also takes a lot of time.

He said the proposed legisla-tion would let either house of Congress veto a federal regula-

Butler had examples—the effort two years ago by the Oc-cupational Safety and Health Adminsistration to regulate pesticides and the current controversy over the corps of engineers' regulation of water

Butler said that in the case of the pesticide regulations, the General Accounting Office found there was no basis for them, but farm organizations already had spent large sums of money fighting the rules before the determination was made.

Butler said that if the proposed legislation had been in effect at that time, the first day of hearings on the regulations would have shown there was no basis for them-thus saving time and money.

"The average citizen and businessman needs some alternative to an expensive lawsuit when confronted with such exof power and this bill will provide it," the congressman said.

Citizenship Is Voted For Robert E. Lee

By MARJORIE HUNTER

WASHINGTON, July Robert E. Lee won his final skirmish of the Civil War today as Congress agreed to restore his citizenship.

It was a hollow victory for the general, who died 105 years ago. But present to applaud House approval of the Senate-passed resolution was his great-grandson, Robert E. Lee 4th, a distillery executive from McLean, Va.

"It's an excellent thing for Congress to do, particularly at this time of our Bicentennial," Mr. Lee said.

President Ford is expected to sign the resolution this week, 110 years after Lee first started his appeal for restora-tion of the citizenship he lost by commanding Confederate troops.

The Senate passed the resolution unanimously in April. House approval came today on a vote of 407 to 10, over the objections of several Northerners who argued that it should include amnesty for Vietnam war draft evaders.

The House should consider the living, said Representative Elizabeth Holtzman, Democrat of Brooklyn. And Representative John Conyers Jr., a black Democrat from Michigan, scoffed that the resolution was nothing more than a bit of "bicentennial fluff."

The tale of Lee's effort to regain his citizenship is still clouded in mystery.

Scarcely months after sur-rendering to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, Va., on April 9, 1865, Lee wrote

Continued on Page 35, Column 1



Robert E. Lee a few days after Appomattox.

R-T- July 17, 1975

The New York Times

fair

- NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1975 -

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Citizenship for Lee Voted by Congress

Continued From Page 1, Col. 6
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Johnson, asking for a pardon so that he could become a citizen again.

Grant recommended that the pardon be granted but noted full citizenship restored. But 1957, Senator Homer Caparat, a Republican of Indiana, and Lee University) in Lexingdbi ton, Va., Lee sought out a notary public and swore the following oath of allegiance:

"I, Robert E, Lee, of Lexingston, Va., Lee sought out a notary public and swore the following oath of allegiance:
"I, Robert E, Lee, of Lexingston, Vignina, do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almight God, that I will henced forth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the union of the states thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me, God,"

Never Reached President

For years after his death, officit was made to have been made to his citizenship restored. But offor do of Vermont.

Ill alway the presence of the full citizenship. The Capehart bill died in committee. And the Virginia, speathead the virginia delegation in the National Archive.

Watching from the House during House floor debate to-many the proposition of slaves, so help me, God,"

Never Reached President

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To hold all granting Lee and the full citizenship restored. But offs of Vermont.

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Lee died Oct. 12, 1870, still Robert M. Carr, Democrat of without citizenship and unable Michigan, Ronald V. Dellums,

Agency LYNCHBURG - Sixth District Rep. M. Caldwell Butlerclaiming that once federal agencies write regulations
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The Senate passed the resolution unanimously in April. House approval came today on a vote of 407 to 10, over the objections of several Northerners who argued that it should include amnesty for Vietnam war draft evaders.

The House should consider the living, said Representative Elizabeth Holtzman, Democrat of Brooklyn. And Representative John Conyers Jr., a black Democrat from Michigan, scoffed that the resolution was nothing more than a bit of "bicentennial fluff."

The tale of Lee's effort to regain his citizenship is still clouded in mystery.

Scarcely months after sur-rendering to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, Va., on April 9, 1865, Lee wrote

Continued on Page 35, Column 1



Robert E. Lee a few days after Appomattox.

July 17, 1975

AMERICAN ELECTRIC POWER Service Corporation



2 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10004 (212) 422-4800

July 23, 1975

The Hon. M. Caldwell Butler U. S. House of Representatives Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Caldwell:

Congratulations! You're the only man I know--or woman, as far as that goes--who ever made The New York Times "Quotation of the Day."

And most especially, congratulations on the legislation itself.

A place in the pantheon of Confederate heroes is reserved for you.

Best regards to you and all the family.

Sincerely,

Donlan Piedmont
Public Affairs Department

P.S. - Don't pay any attention to Ms. Holtzman. She's only a Yankee, and what do they know?

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saving energy.

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the city's fiscal Carey, Mayor cipal Assistance labor unions, but all parties could organized M.A.C. cretary William E. Friday, but he said nental change in osition to aiding the ded to act by the sted waiting for a

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the Moreland Commises, Samuel Hausman. iser for former Goversclosed his intercession the state government Gov. Nelson A. Im Wilson on behalf of anube Nursing Home yor Beame's office anld testify today about the Danube with Mr. last August. [1:3-4.] fry say that the Taxi

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General

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Flood waters recode quickly

Quotation of the Day

"If Robert E. Lee is not worthy of being a U.S. citizen, then who is?" - Representative M. Caldwell Butler, Republican of Virginia, before the House restored General Lee's citizenship. [31:5.]

Beame to testify on meeting with Bergman. Page 40 Industry and Labor

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Missouri school district will enroll babies. Page 40 Despite money crises, kindergarten supported. Page 41

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Anaconda loses \$13.7-million

Roundup: Orioles send Ryan to 8th loss in row. Page 42 Pelé to start for Cosmos in game tonight. Page 46 Koosman of Mets beats Reds on 6-hitter, 3-1. Page 43 Yankees chase Kaat of White Sox at Chicago. Page 43 Kathy Heddy of Jersey swims to gold medal. Page 43 People in Sports: Lucchesi opens doors. Page 48
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Woman in the News

Christina Onassis, shy, vulnerable heiress. Page 3 Editorials and Comment Editorials and Letters. Page 34 C. L. Sulzberger talks with Spanish Red chief. Page 35 William Shannon views Ford's policy-by-veto. Page 35 Robert Schaetzel faults U.S. European policy. Page 35 John Holdren on benefits of saving energy. Page 35

conversations on six or seven topics by people from six or seven different places. It is the essence of a salon.

In Washington, people in drawing rooms talk about politics and journalism. In Los Angeles, they talk about movies and money and in Dallas they talk about oil and money. In New York, they may talk mostly about themselves, but usually they are so different that this means they talk about many things. This distinguishes a New York salon.

In the history of New York salons, perhaps the greatest was the one run by Mabel Dodge around the time of World War I. Mrs. Dodge had people like Big Bill Haywood, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and John Reed over to visit, and John Reed over to visit, and her drawing room was always full of talk about cubism, Freud and Marx. These are no longer hot fopics in drawing rooms, although other things are, and a good place to hear about them now is in Muriel Oxenberg Murphy's drawing room. Mrs. Murphy has a salon.

An International Person

Mrs. Murphy has a house on the East Side, and many friends who visit it. She has been seriously involved in the creative world for years, and so many of her friends are creative people. Some of them you have heard of; others you have not, and for the most part they are in-ternational. New York is an international city; Muriel Murphy is an international person. The word about her gets passed around in various ways.

A few months ago in Lon-, A few months ago in London, for example, Lady Annunziata Asquith, the great-granddaughter of the Prime Minister, mentioned to her friend Elizabeth Balfour that she would soon go to New York. Mrs. Balfour, who is the daughter of Prince Paul of Yugoslavia and Princess Olga of Greece, was cess Olga of Greece, was once married to Mrs. Murbrighty's cousin, Howard Oxenberg, a dress manufacturer. Now she is married to Neal Balfour, a British businessman. He is a friend of Mrs. Murphy, too.

Mrs. Balfour told Lady Annuziata that she ought to stay with Mrs. Murphy when she got to New York. In fact, Mrs. Balfour called Mrs. Murphy about it, and three nights later Lady Annunziata arrived on Mrs. Murphy's doorstep. She had seven suit-

"Welcome," a big, hearty voice called out. It belonged to Harry Craig. He is a screenwriter, who was born in Ireland, but lives in Italy, and frequently is a house guest of Mrs. Murphy in New York.

Quickly, Mr. Craig escort-

ELMER ORIS PARKER
2627 PARKWOOD DRIVE
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29204
July 28, 1975

The Honorable M. Caldwell Butler U. S. House of Representatives Cannon Office Building, Room 329 Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Butler:

I would like to express my gratitude for the superb way you handled the opposition to S. J. Res. 23. I was overcome with joy when word reached me that Congress had at last forgiven General Lee.

I was told not long ago by a friend in Washington that the civil records division of the National Archives was stung by all the recent publicity and resented someone from the military division having come on their reservation and mined a "gem," and that it was rumored that they were going to counter by announcing a prior discovery of General Lee's oath. After reading Mr. Conyers remarks it appears he was made the spokesman.

If the National Archives has known since the 1930's that it had Lee's oath, may I ask why the Archivist of the United States on March 3, 1971, notified his chief legal officer, the General Counsel of the General Services Administration, "We have recently uncovered in the National Archives an 'Oath of Amnesty' signed by Gen. Robert E. Lee in 1865, a document believed by most historians of the Civil War and Reconstruction to be nonexistent"? If the article I wrote for its journal Prologue in 1970 was false, then it should not have published it and thereby given it its stamp of approval. If indeed it had known of this document when legislation was pending in Congress in 1957, and afterward, it should have made a simple announcement of the fact so that the citizenship matter could have been speedily resolved long ago.

The attendant, who admitted me to the stack area where State Department records were stored, was correctly identified, but I was never his superior and he my subordinate as alleged for we were in different divisions. When I told him what I was looking for he remarked that

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COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29204

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he had a vague recollection of having once seen a paper in the files with Lee's name on it, but paid no attention to it at the time. When at length the oath was found, I explained to him its great significance, which seemed to amaze him as he was totally unfamiliar with the Lee case. I urged him to remove the document from the files and have it placed in his division's vault, or "treasure room," where documents of great import and intrinsic worth found in ordinary files are stored. I have not wished to cause this gentleman any embarrassment and consequently have not mentioned this earlier. After all, archivists, like congressmen, cannot be expected to know everything. In this instance it is regrettable that he did not examine the document at the time and recognize its importance, and then bring it to the attention of his superiors.

I am glad that Mr. Conyers "startling revelation" did not throw you off base and that you were able to successfully pilot this worthwhile piece of legislation through the House. I still feel that if I had not searched for Lee's oath, and taken the action I did, that this document would still be in the files, and General Lee's citizenship, without it on record, would again have been denied.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am,

Singerely,

Elmer O. Parker

One year ago, a fateful vote that changed 38 lives

By Myron S. Waldman Special from Newsday WASHINGTON — "It has certainly changed my daily activities at the very least. I'm no longer in Congress."

The deep voice came rolling out of the telephone. It belongs to Charles Sandman, once a Republican congressman from New Jersey and a year ago the House Judiciary Committee's most vocal defender of Richard M. Nixon from the disgrace of impeachment.

They are both on the sidelines now, Nixon in California and Sandman in Cape May, N.J. Some of those congressmen who opted for impeachment also have been marked. Three tried to translate their votes into gubernatorial and Senate seats. All were defeated.

Impeachment has changed their lives and it has probably

Three tried to translate their votes into gubernatorial and Senate seats. All were defeated.

Impeachment has changed their lives and it has probably changed the lives of every one of the 38 members of the Judiciary Committee of 1974. How could it be otherwise when, a year ago, events compelled them to pass judgment on the highest elected official of the United States?

The Judiciary Committee itself has changed since that Saturday night of July 27, 1974, when the panel voted 27-11 to impeach Richard Nixon. Nine of the 17 Republicans have left and so have four of the 21 Democrats. The committee has been reduced from 38 to 34 members and it has a new chief counsel. Chairman Peter W. Rodino Jr. is leading the panel into an antitrust investigation.

Was it really impeachment that ended Sandman's congressional career and caused him to return to practicing law? "No doubt about it," Sandman said. "I came within a hair of not running at all. I knew the position 3 took was not a popular one. But based on the facts I had at the time I'm more firmly convinced than ever that I was right. I don't regret a thing I did.

"I led the attack (against impeachment). It was confused in many minds as a defense of Nixon. It was not."

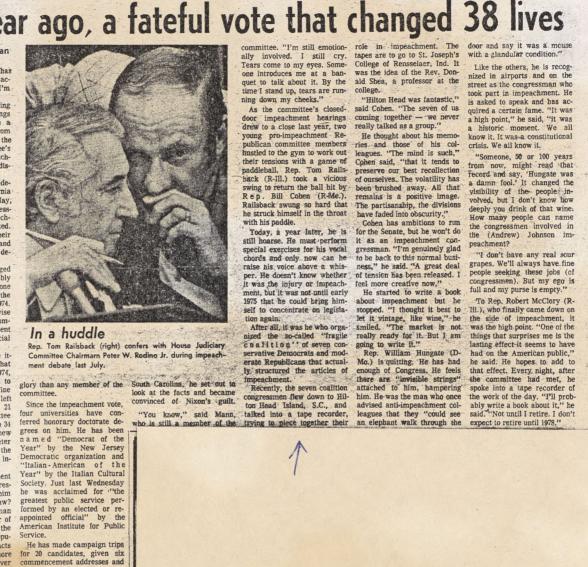
The procedures should have been clear, convincing and strong. It was not."

Only with the "smoking gun" tape that came after the impeachment votes did Sandman believe that Nixon was guilty.

Rodino, in 1973, was only the chair man of the House Judiciary Committee. In peachment has transformed him and brought him more

Nixon tapes still under guard

Nixon tapes still under guard



Nixon tapes still under guard

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The incriminating tapes to which Richard M. Nixon clung so ferociously are stacked inside a

Richard M. Nixon clung so rerociously are stacked inside a locked, heavily guarded storage room in the basement of the old Executive Office Building next door to the White House. The government holds them, and the former President wants them back.

A year after the Supreme Court unanimously directed Nixon on July 24, 1974, to surrender them to Watergate prosecutors, the ultimate custody of the tape recordings of the former President's White House conversations is still enmeshed in a legal time of war. legal tug of war.

For Rodino Panel,

By Myron S. Waldman

Newsday Washington Bureau

Washington—"It has certainly changed my daily activities at the very least. I'm no longer in Congress."

The familiar, deep scratchy voice came rolling out of the telephone. It belongs to Charles Sandman, once a Republican congressman from New Jersey and a year ago the House Judiciary Committee's most vocal defender of Richard M. Nixon against the disgrace of impeachment.

They are both on the beach now, Nixon in California and Sandman in Cape May, N.J. Some of those Congress members who opted for impeachment also have been marked. Three tried to translate their votes into gubarnatorial and Senate seats. All were defeated.

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Life, Has Changed

William J. Hughes, a liberal Democrat.

"The odd thing is how my part is regarded in various parts of the country. All the speeches I made in various parts of the South—everywhere, except the Northeast—the reaction to these was real good.

"In my own district, the media really bombed me. It was typical of the metropolitan northeast anyway. They bombed me hard when I ran for governor two years ago."

Sandman is back in the practice of law. He's with Bill Cramer's law firm in Washington. Cramer is also a former congressman and a good friend of President Ford's. He was Ford's lawyer when Ford appeared before the House Judiciary Committee and Senate Rules Committee for his vice presidential confirmation hearings.

"I'm in half-a-dozen states on litigation," Sandman said. "It's business law-having to do with federal agenWashington and the remainder of the time he is in Cape May.

"I led the attack (against impeachment) Sandman said in recounting his role last year. "It was confused in many minds as a defense of Nixon. It was not. In 1968, I was for Rockefeller. But I believed it was the most important thing I would ever do in my life. The procedures should have been orderly. They were not. The proof should have been clear, convincing and strong. It was not." Only with the "smoking gun" tape that came after the impeachment votes did Sandman believe that Nixon was guilty.

"One night," Sandman said, recalling the televised impeachment debates, "I got a call from the President's secretary, Rose Mary Woods. Her woice cracked. She was in tears. She said, "Thank God there are some people in this country who have courage."

ries." Three days a week heris in flux person and Continued on Page 17

Wallace.

"I wonder at it all," Rodino said.
"I'm still amazed at people thinking it was so extraordinary. We were just doing our duty. If we didn't do it right, how could we respond to the future of America? There was no easy way out. The people were going to judge us. I wanted to do what was decent and fair. These words have deep meaning to me. Decency and fairness."

Now, Rodino said, he hopes to have a say when it comes to picking the Democratic presidential candidate. "I believe with what has happened," he said, "I have established a certain credibility, a certain believability."

It was Rodino who guided the committee, but it was Rep. James Mann who actually wrote the articles of impeachment. A conservative Democrat from South Carolina, he set out to look at the facts and became convinced of Nixon's guilt. "When you are looking for the truth," he said last week, "you

ment Republican committee mem hustled to the gym to work out tensions with a game of paddle Rep. Tom Railsback (R-III.) took a cious swing to return a ball hit by Bill Cohen (R-Me.). Railsback sw so hard that he struck himself in throat with his paddle.

Today, a year later, he is still hoa He must perform special exercises his vocal chords, and only now can raise his voice above a whisper. doesn't know whether it was the inju or impeachment, but it was not us early this year that he could bring his self to concentrate on legislation agai

After all, it was he who organize the so-called "fragile coalition" of some conservative Democrats and mode at Republicans that actually structured the articles of impeachment.

"At the very beginning of impeadment," Railsback said, "I heard the Justice Department was going go after Rodino. I called [then-Repu

or Rodino Panel, Life Has Changed

-Continued from Page 6

wrote me a letter. He was very impressed. The last time I talked to the President was in October, 1973. It was to express regret over my loss for the gubernatorial seat.

"I live in Cape May now. I live in Washington on my boat. Bill Cramer is going to buy it. I'll get a new boat."

Impeachment has transformed Rodino, bringing him more glory than any member of the committee. He is now a kind of symbol of the U.S. Constitution—a secret Democratic weapon for next year's presidential campaign.

Since the impeachment vote, no less than four universities have conferred honorary doctorate degrees on him. He has been named "Democrat of the Year" and "Italian-American of the Year," and on July 23 will be acclaimed for "the Greatest Public Service Performed by an Elected or Appointed Official." He has made campaign trips for 20 candidates, given six commencement addresses and has been courted by every Democratic presidential aspirant except George Wallace.

"I wonder at it all," Rodino said.
"I'm still amazed at people thinking it was so extraordinary. We were just doing our duty. If we didn't do it right, how could we respond to the future of America? There was no easy way out. The people were going to judge us. I wanted to do what was decent and fair. These words have deep meaning to me. Decency and fairness."

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can't be changed by consequences."

But now, at the age of 55, he feels a
restlessness. He was first closted in

restlessness. He was first elected in 1968 and calculates that it is too late for him to become a committee chairman. He figures he is too conservative to rise in Democratic Party ranks. Impeachment was the high point of his career. A few weeks ago, President Ford offered to appoint him a judge of the three-member Court of Military court in the land. Mann thought about it and then told the White House to go ahead with an FBI seecurity check even though he hasn't completely made up his mind to take the judgeship.

"Undoubtedly, impeachment has something to do with it," he said. "You know," he said, "I'm still emotionally involved. I still cry. Tears come to my eyes. Someone introduces me at a banquet to talk about it. By the time I stand up, tears are running down my cheeks."

As the Judiciary Committee's closed-door impeachment hearings drew to a close last year, two young pro-impeachment Republican committee members hustled to the gym to work out their tensions with a game of paddleball. Rep. Tom Railsback (R-III.) took a vicious swing to return a ball hit by Rep. Bill Cohen (R-Me.). Railsback swung so hard that he struck himself in the throat with his paddle.

Today, a year later, he is still hoarse. He must perform special exercises for his vocal chords, and only now can he raise his voice above a whisper. He doesn't know whether it was the injury or impeachment, but it was not until early this year that he could bring himself to concentrate on legislation again.

After all, it was he who organized the so-called "fragile coalition" of seven conservative Democrats and moderate Republicans that actually structured the articles of impeachment.

"At the very beginning of impeachment," Railsback said, "I heard that the Justice Department was going to go after Rodino. I called [then-Repub-

can National Chairman] George Bush. I told them they'd better not be doing that, that Rodino was a good guy."

Last weekend, the seven congressmen who made up the coalition flew down to Hilton Head and talked into a tape recorder, trying to piece together their roles in impeachment. The tapes are to go to St. Joseph's College of Rensselaer, Ind. It was the idea of Father Donald Shea, a professor at the college.

"Hilton Head was fantastic," said Cohen. "The seven of us coming together—we never really talked as a group."

He thought about his memories and those of his colleagues. "The mind is such," Cohen said, "that it tends to preserve our best recollection of ourselves. The volatility has been brushed away. All that remains is a positive image. The partisanship, the divisions have faded into obscurity."

Cohen has ambitions to run for the Senate, but he won't do it as an impeachment congressman. 'I'm genuinely glad to be back to the normal business," he said. "A great deal of tension has been released. I feel more creative

He started to write a book about impeachment but he stopped. "I thought it best to let it vintage, like wine," he smiled. "The market is not really ready for it. But I am going to write it."

Rep. William Hungate (D-Mo.) is quitting. He has had enough of Congress. Although he has taken part in impeachment, hailed President Ford before his subcommittee and revised the criminal code of the United States, he feels there are "invisible strings" attached to him, hampering him. He was the man who once a dvised anti-impeachment colleagues that they "could see an elephant walk through the door and say it was a mouse with a glandular condition."

Like the others, he is recognized in airports and on the street as a member of Congress who took part in impeachment. He is asked to speak and has acquired a certain fame. "It was a high point," he said. "It was a historic moment. We all know it. It was a constitutional crisis. We all knew it.

"Someone, 50 or 100 years from now, might read that record and say, 'Hungate was a damn fool.' It changed the visibility of the people involved, but I don't know how deeply you drink of that wine. How many people can name the congressmen in volved in the [Andrew] Johnson impeachment?

"I don't have any real sour grapes. We'll always have fine people seeking these jobs [in Congress]. But my ego is full and my purse is empty."

Rep. Hamilton Fish (R-Poughkeepsie) was a member of the seven-man coalition that stood for impeachment. Members of the Fish family have served in Congress since the mid-19th Century, and his father, the congressman before him, was running ads in the newspapers supporting Richard Nixon. "We don't talk about it," Fish grinned.

"For me, impeachment was the highwater mark up to that time, but I hope there will be other high-water marks. It was such a personal decision. Very seldom was the matter discussed outside the committee room. It was terribly personal."

Did the fact that men named Hamilton Fish had served in Congress since 1843 have anything to do with his decision? Fish shrugged. "You simply are what you are," he said. "You can't escape all that goes into making you what you are."

When Rep. Charles Wiggins (R-Calif.) thinks about it, he still gets angry. The leading defender of Richard Nixon on the committee, he asked Rodino—early on—to compile a list of previous presidential abuses "as a standard by which to have a test"

He thought his request had been ignored. But, according to Wiggins, nearly a month after the impeachment votes had been cast he discovered that Rodino had ordered just such a study by a group of 15 historians and that it had been published as a book. Rodino's office confirmed that this was true, but insisted that the study had been completed too late in the inquiry to be of any use.

Wiggins has heard from Richard Nixon since the resignation. I saw him once—about two months ago," Wiggins said. I brought him some avocadoes. He professed to be busy on his book. We chatted about a lot of things—Nothing on impeachment. He's very much interested in the world."

Does Wiggins himself have any regrets about his role? "Not at all," he said. "I did what I thought was right and what I think is right. I do regret that Congress was unable to respond to the legal aspects of impeachment. I hoped that we would be able to determine what is impeachable and what is not."

Rep. Charles Rangel (D-Manhattan) moved off the Judiciary Committee to Ways and Means this year. "I like to be where the action is," he said. "Impeachment might never have occured if the members had four-year terms instead of two. There is no question in my mind that it was the people in their congressional districts who pressured them into either getting off the President's back or to come up with concrete evidence.

"As far as impeachment is concerned, I'm still the guy who sat next to Barbara Jordan."

Jordan (D-Tex.) has the knack of summing up another person's speech in a single pithy sentence. "Impeachment certainly catapulated me into the center of attention," she said. "The high point of my career? I am 39 years old. I hope I'm going to have lots of high points in my career."

To Rep. Robert McClory (R-III.), who finally came down on the side of impeachment, it was the high point. "One of the things that surprises me is the lasting effect it seems to have had on the American public," he said. He hopes to add to that effect. Every night, after the committee had met, he spoke into a tape recorder of the work of the day. "I'll probably write a book about it," he said. "Not until I retire. I don't expect to retire until 1978."

Rep. Edward Hutchinson of Michigan, the senior Republican on the committee, said that impeachment did not change his life. "Not emotionally or in any other way," he said. "I think we handled it well." He voted against impeachment. "I don't know I would think of it as a high point. We had a constitutional convention in Michigan of which I was vice chairman."

John Doar was the chief impeachment counsel. He is with a top New York law firm—Donovan, Leisure, Newton and Irvine, specializing in commercial law. "I don't think I'm going to feel when I'm 70 years old that I've ever missed anything," he said. On request, he is still signing photographs of himself with committee members such as Jim Mann.

Rodino has asked Doar to make up a chronology of impeachment for the National Archives—what he and the chairman did day by day. "You know how I am about chronologies," said Doar, who is a fanatic about such matters. Rep. Walter Flowers (D-Ala.) invited him to Birmingham to speak on Law Day. Flowers is a Wallace Democrat whose district includes Selma. He voted for impeachment. Doar was once an assistant attorney general who fought for civil rights in the South. For John Doar, "It was a very

friendly group of lawyers."

Baker insisted that a per-

manent special prosecutor would threaten the constitu-

tional power of the execu-

tive branch though he

agrees that, as things stand

now, "the federal govern-

ment was and remains poorly equipped for investi-

gating and prosecuting crimes allegedly committed by high-ranking executive branch officials."

Baker's solution would be

to create a new assistant at-

torney general's office within the Justice Depart-

ment to investigate crimes

by the government itself. If

the attorney general tried to

squelch them or cover up,

"Ultimately we have to

trust people in public office

The next witness, Dash

son. "Our system in this

trust of powerful leaders,"

he said. What's needed is an

institutional arrangement

that the law enforcers are obeying the laws them-

"I don't want to name any

names," Dash said, "but we

have seen some of the best career men in the Justice

Department, some of the men with the best reputa-

tions for integrity, bend be-

cause of the power that was

Dash's idea of a "public

attorney" would itself be

subject to controls against

abuses of power. The attor-

ney would be appointed for

five years by the Supreme

Court and could act as pros-

ecutor only after a federal court had decided that the

Justice Department was

can depend on the Justice

Department to enforce the

law in certain kinds of

"Very frankly," Dash said, "there is really no way we

dodging the case.

to do the right thing," Baker

the assistant would be re

Congress.

selves.

over them."

Hill Studies Bar to Future Watergate

By William Greider Washington Post Staff Writer

Two years ago, Watergate was a raging fire in Washington and the corridors were noisy with alarms at the abuse of presidential power. Now, Watergate is

cold ashes and quiet and Congress has moved on to other things.

But yesterday several of the old "firemen" got together in a Senate hearing room to discuss what still might be done in the way of reforms to prevent another epic scandal from happening in the future. They disagreed amiably among themselves on what ought to be enacted and were not terribly optimistic that anything at all will be done.

There seems to be a lethargy which follows revelations to the public," lamented Samuel Dash, the law professor who was chief counsel for those televised hearings of the Senate Watergate committee back in 1973.

Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr., the Republican who spoke so forcefully against

two years have passed, the abuses have been well known to Congress, but none of the reform proposals have been enacted.

"That's the great tragedy," Weicker said, "and I've got to confess to you that it's got me going up the

Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., who was vice chairman of the Senate Watergate committee, agreed that reforms are still needed to prevent another Watergate but, as time passes, Baker feels better and better about how the Congress and the country dealt with the crisis.

"The country's a lot better off than I thought it was," Baker said. "The system's a lot stronger than I ever gave it credit for."

This time Baker and Dash were appearing as witnesses rather than interrogators, testifying at a hearing of owns the materials. the Senate Government Operations Committee, chaired Abraham A. coff (D-Conn.) to consider omnibus reform legislation.

the abuses of a Republican the bill cover a range of ispresident, remarked that sues from financial disclosure on the cases. sure by Presidents to soliciting campaign contributions by federal executives. But the central issue is whether Congress should create a permanent "public attorney" empowered to investigate crimes by high govern-

ment officials and to act as special prosecutor if the Jus-

Nixon Gives Testimony On Papers

Associated Press

A lawyer seeking public access to tapes and documents quired to report the case to of Richard M. Nixon's years in the White House said yesterday the former President was questioned at length July 25 to do on the tangled issue of who said.

For more than seven hours argued that the Watergate Nixon answered questions un- affair taught a different lesder oath during a civil deposition taken at his San country was built on dis-Clemente home, said William The reform proposals in Dobrovir, an attorney for columnist Jack Anderson. Dobrovir declined to charact erize Nixon's physical appearance or general condition.

In response to a request from Dobrovir a special threejudge court had said Nixon must defend orally his contention that the presidential papers belong to him. Nixon had previously filed an affidavit saying the materials were needed for a number of reasons, including a book on his presidency. A new law gives possession of the millions of documents and thousands of hours of White House tapes to the government.

Besides Dobrovir, lawyers for the Watergate special prosecutor, the Justice Department, Nixon, and various groups seeking access to the presidential materials were present during the question-

Dobrovir said the deposition will be made public, probably in about two weeks, after Nixon has had a chance to make suggested corrections to eases."

the transcript The questioning marked the second time Nixon has given testimony under oath in recent months. On June 23 and 24, Nixon was questioned for 11 hours by two Watergate grand jurors and Watergate special Prosecutor Henry S. Ruth Jr.

By Helen Dewar Washington Post Staff Writer

A year to the day after he joined his House Judiciary Committee colleagues in the historic impeachment debate that led to the resignation of President Nixon, the thought of Rep. Paul S. Sarbanes (D-Md.) were 6,800 miles away

The Baltimore Democrat was once again on center stage in the House, this time as a leader of the small band of pro-Greece lawmakers who fought an ultimately successful battle to block resumption of arms to Turkey.

Meanwhile, another Judiciary Committee member, Rep. M. Caldwell Butler (R. Va.) was greeting a reporter who had come to his office for an interview. "Robert E. Lee, I presume?" asked the Roanoke Republican, facetiously suggesting that the subject of the interview was about his recent role in restoring the Confederate general's citizenship posthumously.

Little-known men of vastly different backgrounds and political outlooks, the liberal Maryland Democrat and conservative Virginia Republican found their paths intertwined briefly for the political drama of the century—crossing a year ago this week when they joined in support of the first of the Committee's articles

of impeachment. Now, like their colleagues, they have returned to the normal routine of congressional business. They agree, although in different ways, that last year's trauma left an imprint that lingers on after the forced resignation of a President and transcends their own memories of instant fame and painful decisions.

Both say Congress in several ways has shown a greater sensitivity to potential executive-branch ex-cesses. Sarbanes adds that Congress has been forced by events events to concentrate on other problems and he questions whether laws can

prevent abuses without persistent vigilance.

Wash. Post Wahr to Rushe & Luck. July 30, 1975

Watergate Altered Congress

A Year Later, It's Back to Normal-but Different

Seemingly more so than Sarbanes, Butler believes that the trauma of impeachment led to fundamental changes in Congress, to an expansion of the role it sees for itself in the federal sys-

"Definitely, Congress is feeling its position as an equal partner in the sys-'em," said Butler. "It's feeling its oats, but it hasn't gotten enough of a sense of direction as to be perfectly clear where it's going."

As an example, Butler cited congressional efforts

at oversight of the executive branch, principally the ongoing probes into alleged excesses by governmental intelligence agencies.

"I don't think we were even conscious of the situation two years ago," he said.

Butler also mentioned congressional vetoes of presidential actions in the military field, the most recent of which was the effort by Sarbanes and others (which Butler did not support) to block the administration from resuming some arms aid to Turkey because of that country's use of U.S. supplies in invading Cyprus.

The executive branch under President Ford has changed too, he said, citing in particular a more cooperative attitude on the part of the Justice Department since Edward H. Levi became Attorney General.

Butler's point on executive branch cooperation was supported by Committee Chairman Peter W. Rodino D-N.J.), who said, in an interview, "We've found they are coming forth now and doing so because they know Congress insists on it."

Added Rodino: "Congress called the most powerful man to account and they know it will certainly de-

mand the same of others." Sarbanes was less inclined to generalize about changes in congressional and executive responsiveness than Butler. He warned instead that Watergate and its aftermath show that only persist-

ent vigilance will prevent recurrence of abuses.

Sarbanes saw positive signs of congressional response in the congressional investigation of intelligence activities, noting that, "What Watergate did is to make Congress and the country realize that flat assertions from government were simply not enough."

In addition, he said, re-form of campaign financing grew in part out of Nixon campaign abuses that contributed to the impeachment momentum. Congress' recent assertion of its powers over both war powers and budget-making, while not resulting directly from the impeachment effort, had their roots in the Nixon administration's conduct of government, he added.

Impeachment tended to be overtaken by events, especially the na-

istration did not want to last night.

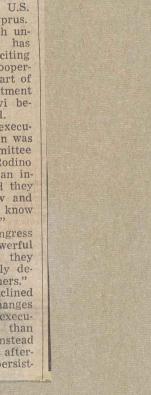
rake over the coals left by its predecessor by pressing for Watergate-related reforms. "It's a past that the current administration wants to leave behind" he

As to whether Congress can really protect the nation against a recurrence, Sarbanes was doubtful.

"It can always reoccur," he said. "I don't think anyone should deceive them-selves into thinking that that kind of abuse of power couldn't reoccur or that laws in themselves could prevent it. After all, laws were broken."

Paris Hashish Arrests

PARIS, July 29 — Michael Marz, 27, of Houston Tex., was among five people arrested at Orly Airport after customs officers said they found a total tion's economic and energy of 48 pounds of hashish in their luggage. The five, who At the same time, Sarbanes said, the Ford admin-from Morocco, were arrested



Words Of Wisdom

"Religion must conform to science and reason, otherwise it is superstition. God has created man in order that he may percieve the verity of existence and endowed him with mind or reason to discover truth. Therefore scientific knowledge and religious belief must be comformable to the analysis of this divine faculty in man."

'Abdu'l-Baha

The ROANOKE TRIBUNE

SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA'S ONLY BLACK-OWNED AND OPERATED PUBLICATION

ROANOKE, VIRGINIA, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1975

PRICE (Still) TEN C

Congressman Butler

Gets 100% Rating

By Conservatives

The American Conservative Union (ACU) has commended the voting record of Sixth District Congressman M. Caldwell Butler. Specifically, the ACU cited the Congressman's votes to "stem inflation by cutting excessive government spending, reduce the federal bureaucracy and to strengthen national defense."

Butler received a 100 per cent conservative rating on ACU's Interim Key Issues Index for the 94th Congress. The rating was based on 15 key votes in the House during the first six months of 1975

ACU further praised the Congressman as a leader in the efforts to organize House conservatives for greater effectiveness. Butler was one of ten Congressmen to receive a 100% rating.

"At a time when concern for the fate and fundamental direction of the American political process is so great, the voting public deserves to know where their elected representatives stand, unequivocally and without hesitation"



VOLUME XXXV — NUMBER X

declared ACU Chairman M. Stanton Evans.

"Representative Butler has forthrightly upheld the American traditions of limited government, fiscal integrity and strong national defense. His voting record shows that he knows irresponsible Federal Spending is the real cause of inflation - and ultimately of recession as well."

A-6 Richmond Times-Dispatch, Mon., Aug. 4, 1975

By Merrill Brown

Media General News Service Second of Two Articles

WASHINGTON - A group of 12 congressmen is sponsoring a bill that would require the establishment of a congressional monitoring system to review every new executive branch rule and regulation.

The monitoring system is designed to prevent the adoption of rules that are "contrary to law, inconsistent with congressional intent or which go beyond the mandate of the legislation which they are designed to implement.

If enacted into law, the bill could prevent the adoption of rules like an Occupational Safety Health Administration. pesticide ruling in 1973 that the Government Accounting Office said was based on inadequate information, according to one of the cosponsors, Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Va.

The bill would require monitoring of the scores of new regulations published each day in the Federal Register.

With Help of Staffs

"The oversight responsibilities could be handled by Congress with the help of their staffs and spokesmen for the groups affected," Butler said in an interview. "The pesticides thing could have been called to our attention by a horticulturist. The squeaking wheel [Butler's phrase for the interest group nature of Washington politics]would be apparent.

Nevertheless, the bill is merely one of many proposals to allow Congress to monitor agency activities more carefully.

Rep. Abner J. Mikva, D-Ill., has introduced a bill that he calls the "Regulatory Agency Self-Destruct Act.

It calls for the abolishment of nine regulatory agencies as of noon, July 4, 1976, unless congressional or presidential studies indicate that the agencies are acting efficiently and in the public interest. "The

bicentennial could be given added significance if we required these agencies to shape up or ship out," Mikva said.

Varied Contentions

Others want to see Congress push the agencies to disclose more of the information they accumulate. Some contend that the government acquires too much information, while others say the officials who make key decisions often have inadequate information.

But most experts and legislators agree that Congress has done too little in monitoring the rules and rule-making procedures of federal agencies.

Murray L. Weidenbaum, a former assistant secretary of the treasury and now director of the Center for the Study of American Business at Washington University in St. Louis, is the author of a recent, widely quoted study of government regulation entitled "Government Mandated Price Increases.

The study contends that government regulations add greatly to the costs the public pays for goods and services, often without clear evidence that the costs justify the enactment of the regulations.

Proof of Benefits

According to Weidenbaum, Congress should enact a law that, in essence, would require government agencies to prove that the benefits of a new regulation exceed the costs.

Weidenbaum also proposed that Congress adopt legislation that basically "provides due process for business people."

He cited the example of a Wisconsin toy manufacturer who was forced out of business by a ruling that the Consumer Product Safety Commission

later admitted was in error. The manufacturer had no way to collect damages.

'Some of these agencies, like OSHA, have 'no-knock' powers," Weidenbaum argued. 'We've got to reduce the power of agencies like that."

Weidenbaum Finally suggested that Congress insist that new agency rulings not be

"Take OSHA," he said. "The whole onus of the law is on the employer. There is nothing to provide for employe error. He should be made by law to wear

Times-Dispatch

safety materials, for example. Nobody raises this point."

On Their Own

Weidenbaum applauded the intent, if not the specifics, of the monitoring bill but said it does not go "far enough." Weidenbaum said, in effect, that the agencies should be acting more responsibly on their own.

At present, Congress monitors government agencies through a series of committees and by using its investigative arm, the General Accounting

But seven independent regulatory agencies have their budgets montitored by the Office of Management and Budget before they reach Capitol Hill for approval.

Checking, Review

The regulatory commissions' independence bill, which may be debated this fall, calls for greater checking of these agencies and simultaneous review of agency budgets by Congress and OMB. Procedural recommendations, under the bill, also would be sent simultaneously to the executive branch and to Congress. Too often, the bill's authors contend, only the executive branch knows what it's



Inflation Blamed for Prices

Wheat Sales 'Scapegoat,' Butz Claims

By MELVILLE CARICO Times Political Writer

STEELES TAVERN — Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz said Monday the sale of wheat to Russia is being used as a "scapegoat" by politicians trying to hide from the American housewife the real reason for high prices at the grocery store.

The real reason, the secretary said is inflation, and the main cause of the inflation is a skyrocketing national debt generated by new Democrats in Congress he characterized as "wild-eyed, bushy tailed youngsters."

Butz was the keynote speaker at Rep. M. Caldwell Butler's fourth annual Farm Conference. The controversial secretary was received warmly by the 1,000 farmers and agriculture leaders who turned out.

Butler's guests sat on bales of straw under two tents supplied by an auctioneer or sought shade under nearby trees in a grove on the McCormick Farm, a VPI experimental station.

They frequently applauded the 66-year-old Butz for his strong defense of the farmer in the running controversy in Washington over food prices.

"Everybody is looking for a scape-goat," Butz said.

He declared that claiming wheat sales to Russia are the cause of higher bread prices "is as phony as a \$3 bill."

Bread went up 11 cents a loaf the last two years, Butz said, but the wheat in that loaf of bread increased only a penny.

The American farmer is being encouraged to produce all he can—there are no more subsidies for taking land out of production, Butz emphasized.

In exchange, the secretary said, he should have the right to sell his products anywhere in the world he can.

He rejected claims that sale of wheat to Moscow is helping build Russia up militarily, holding that the reverse is true. The more they have to spend importing food, the less they have for armaments, Butz held.

Butz was introduced by Rep. J. Kenneth Robinson of the 7th District, a joint sponsor of the conference, who said Butler does all the work making the arangements and getting the speakers.

Before introducing the secretary, Rob-

inson called the food stamp program "disgraceful" and said it should not be saddled on the Department of Agriculture—that, if anything, it should be transferred to Health, Education and Welfare (HEW)

There are now 19 million persons getting food stamps, and Butz said he sees very little chance of getting the program out of his department because the "hunger lobby" in Washington is very strong.

They do not want food stamps under HEW because there they would have to compete with other welfare programs or, as Butz described it, "have to compete with their own kind."

Butz told the valley farmers that twothirds of the Department of Agriculture's \$14-billion annual budget goes for "welfare programs" unrelated to agriculture "because of the do-gooders in Congress."

Robinson said it is time the Department of Agriculture is allowed to concentrate on agriculture programs and not be "saddled" with welfare programs such as food stamps.

Butler put together a panel of agricultural experts for his guests to question, but most of the questions were directed at Butz.

Some questions, which had hostile overtones, concerned new federal regulations going into effect next year regulating the use of pesticides and other chemicals and safety laws such as the new one which will require a tractor to have a roll bar to protect the driver in event it overturns.

Several of farmers complained of "buck passing" by agencies and voiced resentment over Washington conrol of the use of their land.

Hyde H. Murray, minority (Republican) counsel for the House Agriculture Committee who accompanied Butz to the conference, said the new pesticide law undoubtedly will increase the cost of farming. How much, he said, is uncertain. But a preliminary report in a study commissioned by the Enironmental Protection Agency projects a \$1-billion a year increase in the cost of manufacturing sprays and other chemicals used by farmers, Murray said.

'Amen from Farmers' Two Aug 5

Butz Disperses Wrath and Wit

Times Staff Writer

TEELES TAVERN — Earl L. Butz, back ome in Indiana despite his undeniable resence in the Shenandoah Valley on a ot kind of August morning, used a camp eeting technique here Monday to praise le American farmer and damn a large egment of the federal government.

The secretary of agriculture, still arm from a Sunday appearance on "Face le Nation," could have been expected to aise the American farmer—the occasion eing a farm conference sponsored by 6th istrict Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Roacke, and 7th District Rep. J. Kenneth obinson, R-Winchester.

Butz took off his pin-striped suit coat to stand in the sultry tent erected on the grounds of the McCormick Farm. He gathered and dispersed his wrath and wit against many members of Congress, the government in general, food stamps and the American baker—who, he said, is responsible for most of the price increase in a loaf of bread.

The 1,000 gathered under the tent, seated on bales of hay, and under the

See Page 2, Col. 5

Wheat Sales Scapegoat, Butz Says—Page

Butz fires back Aug 4 at policy critics 1975

By OZZIE OSBORNE Senior Writer

RAPHINE - In an exuberant mood, Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz today took potshots at a wide range of sub-jects—Democratic congressmen, bakers, bread truck drivers and so on-before a crowd of several hundred farmers who seemed to be overwhelmingly on, his side.

As expected, he lit into criticism of a proposed sale of wheat to Russia, saying they've got everything all mixed upthe sale will not drive up the price of bread at all.

Butz said the wheat in a loaf of white bread has gone up a penny in the last year, while

the bread itself has gone up 11

'I call on the bakers to explain that," he said

He said, too, in criticizing the cost of getting bread to con-sumers that bread truck drivers make twice as much as teachers and finish up their day's work in four hours or so.

Butz spoke at the fourth annual Farm Conference at Mc-Cormick Farm. The conference is sponsored by Reps. Caldwell Butler of the 6th District and J. Kenneth Robinson of the 7th.

Butz aimed his main criticism at what he referred to as the "spend and spend" con-gressmen, which said are mostly young, newly elected Democrats.

Farmers Hear Butz Loose Wrath, Wit

shide trees had a frequent, discreet "anen" as the secretary pressed on.

It was to the midwestern hog farmer, though, that Butz addressed his most homey and colorful praise—holding the hog farmer up as a glittering example of "the prefit motive" in American farming.

Butz told of a time when the weather

Butz told of a time when the weather gol to zero and worse at a time when the pis were being born.

The midwestern farmer, he said, did

no fail the hour.
Instead, the secretary said, "he left a nite warm bed with Mama in it to go out and sit with the sows."

Butz doubted the Soviet farmer would do that to see a "state sow have state pigs. Let me tell you something. That boy will stay with Mama.'

The symbolism of Butz speaking at the farm where Cyrus McCormick first successful reaper in 181 was as devastating as the morning sun and some of the secretary's one liners.

There is a mill wheel rumbling dreamily here, grinding no wheat. Butz is not the dreamy type but he rumbled, and the crowd heard what it had come to hear. The secretary rumbled, among other

things, about federal prohibitions on pesticides used in farming—speaking of the "god of nature," who, the secretary said, put the worm in the apple in the first place

The worm in the apple, and other ailments of the farming industry, he said, have been cured with chemicals—"the god of nature" notwithstanding.

"A lot of people want to go back to organic farming," Butz said, adding that this could be done if the country could decide which 50 million of its people would have to starve to death.

"Some of the rest of those kooks down there (in Washington) . . . don't understand' about the worm in the apple and the "god of nature" that put it there, the secretary said.

Butz, without shame, told the joke about the cannibal who ate a politician, pronounced the legislator as very good eating, but very hard to clean.

"He was obviously chewing on a Mc-Governite," the secretary said.

U.S. Sen. George McGovern, who ran disastrously against Richard Nixon for president, came under the Butz spur several times during the day.

The secretary recalled to a news con-

ference the time McGovern suggested that he resign. "I said, 'Senator, I feel the same way about you', " Butz recalled.

Butz talked about a "bunch of youngsters" in Congress who are, as a farmer would say, "wild-eyed and bushy tailed" and spend too much money.

Butz also referred to "some of these characters in Congress" several times and of the "hunger lobby" that has saddled his department with a food stamp program the secretary does not care for very much in its present form.

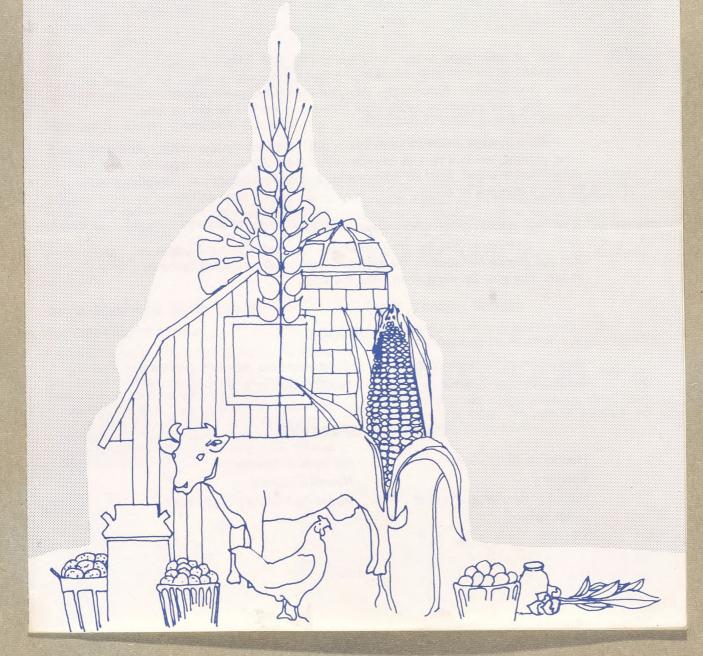
Food, the secretary said, is a fair target for the "demagogues in government."
Out on a hay bale a farmer turned in the heat to his seatmate. "Boy, he's got 'em, ain't he?" he said.

And the secretary became biblical as he neared the end of the two-hour speaking and question asking session under the

He is glad to see, he said, that the Russians are now having to ask the United States for farm exports—a development Butz saw as going "to Joseph and the Butz saw as going "to Joseph and the pharoah for food. I think we've got them where we want them.

Somewhere in the crowd there was an

Congressman Caldwell Butler Fourth Annual Farm Conference McCormick Farm August 4, 1975, 10:00 a.m.



Butler Thinks Oil Bill Veto-Proof

By JIM SHAVER Times Salem Bureau

Congress will override a presidential veto of its bill extending oil price controls, 6th District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler predicted Tuesday.

Speaking to a group of businesmsmen in Salem, Butler also said it is likely Congress, which has been struggling with energy legislation, will soon come up with a program that both it and the President can live with.

The oil price controls are scheduled to expire at the end of August, but Congress, before leaving for summer recess, passed legislation extending the controls.

President Ford said last

week he will veto the measure.

Butler pointed out that the price controls end Aug. 31 and Congress will not return to Washington until after Labor Day (Sept. 1).

"We're going to have that moment of decontrol when there will be no controls on petroleum products," the congressman told representatives of Mohawk Rubber Co. and Sears, Roebuck and Co., meeting at the Sheraton Inn in Salem.

For the second consecutive year, Mohawk was presented Sears' "Symbol of Excellence" award for its performance in fulfilling contracts with Sears.

Butler acknowledged that Congress has had a difficult time in reaching decisions on its own energy legislation.

"Congress is working on it but we're not getting anywhere, ostensibly," Butler said.

The President's philosophy, Butler said, is to remove the controls to stimulate more domestic production thereby decreasing dependency on foreign oil.

The conflicting view is that the controls are needed to keep oil prices down. Butler called it a basic conflict. "I am hoping when we come back in the early weeks we (will develop) a national energy policy which will be acceptable to us and to the President," Butler said.

The program, he said, would be geared to decontrolling oil prices over a long period of time.

Butler told the businessmen that while they should be optimistic about the future energy situation, they have cause to be pessimistic about pending or upcoming consumer legislation.

"This is the year of the consumer. You might as well face it," Butler said.

He said there is a bill that would give state attorneys general the right to sue for citizens in consumer cases.

"It has some frightening implications."

Butler said there is a "tremendous amount" of consumer legislation coming through Congress.

He said after the meeting that consumer legislation "is

just going into overkill."

Butler had some encouraging

words about the economy, expressing confidence in its ability to bounce back from the recession.

"Our economy is strong. ... the future is optimistic if we have the strength to hold on."

GENERAL INFORMATION

The conference will begin at 10:00 a.m. followed by a barbecue lunch at 12:00 noon. Following the luncheon, the conference will again informally reconvene for those who did not have an opportunity to be heard during the morning session or desire to bring additional ideas or concerns before the panelists.

It is apparent from earlier conferences that each farmer has not had the opportunity to express himself and make inquiries as freely as he would have wished. Accordingly, this year the formal presentations will be limited and individual expressons from everyone will be encouraged.

Individual statements or comments will be given first priority. If time permits, we will receive presentations from Agricultural organizations. It is urged that all statements and presentations be limited to 3 to 5 minutes in length.

If you desire to be called upon, it would be helpful if you would notify a member of Congressman Butler's staff at the registration desk so that you can be included on the agenda. This is not necessary, however, as you may also be recognized from the floor.

CO-SPONSORS

Congressman M. Caldwell Butler Sixth District of Virginia

Congressman J. Kenneth Robinson Seventh District of Virginia

PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS

Honorable Earl L. Butz Secretary United States Department of Agriculture

Mr. Hyde H. Murray Minority Counsel House Agriculture Committee

PANELISTS

Neal C. Ewing, Jr., Area Director Occupational Safety and Health Administration

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration is responsible for enforcement of safety and health standards in agriculture dealing with temporary labor camps, storage and handling of anhydrous ammonia; pulpwood logging and slow moving vehicles. In addition, OSHA will begin enforcement of the standard requiring roll-over protective equipment for tractors in November 1975. Standards concerning guarding agricultural equipment are still being promulgated.

Mahlon K. Rudy, Executive Director **Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation** Service

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service programs in Virginia include the cropland adjustment program, peanut allotment and marketing quotas, agriculture conservation programs, production adjustment programs, tobacco allotment and marketing quotas, information programs, acreage compliance activities, price support programs, storage structure and drying equipment loans and the wool incentive program among others.

David Grimwood, State Director Soil Conservation Service

The Soil Conservation Service (SCS) is the U.S. Department of Agriculture's technical arm of action for soil and water conservation. SCS brings together several disciplines to help individuals, communities and units of government with erosion and sediment control, land use, flood prevention, watershed protection, improved fish and wildlife habitat, and agricultural waste management. Its staff includes soil conservationists, soil scientists, engineers, wildlife biologists, specialists in agronomy and other plant sciences.

Coyt T. Wilson, Director **Agricultural Experiment Station**

The Agricultural Experiment Station administers all of the research in the college of agriculture and life sciences and home economics. Basic and applied research is performed in the laboratories and other facilities on the Blacksburg campus and at nine outlying research centers in other sections of Virginia.

Richard Goodling, State Director **Farmers Home Administration**

The Farmers Home Administration assists the development of rural areas through supervised credit for farming, business, and industrial development, and housing and community facilities. Programs of specific interest to the farmer include farm ownership loans, farm operating loans, emergency livestock guaranteed feed loans, irrigation and drainage loans, grazing association loans, and resource conservation and development

Frank Elmore, Director

Agriculture and Natural Resources Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

The Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources is responsible for coordinating all extension programs in the area of agriculture and natural resources. Works closely with all community groups and agencies concerned with agriculture and natural resources.

(OVER)

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By JIM SHAVER Times Salem Bureau

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Regulatory Process Issues Raised

By Merrill Brown Media General News Service

First of Two Articles

WASHINGTON - On May 1, washington — on may i, 1973, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration issued an emergency regulation that barred farm workers from reentering fields treated with 21 pesticides until a danger period had passed.

The issuance of the standard was based, in large part, on data supplied to a Senate committee that said an "estimated 800 per-

sons are killed" and "80,000 injured [a year] as a result of improper use of such pesticides."

The figures were quoted by OSHA administrator John H. Stender when the ruling was announced.

But, according to a Government Accounting Office report released by Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Va., the data had no substantiation, although the rule resulted in extensive court action, an expensive process for the farm group that initiated the suits and for the govern-

ment, forced to justify its actions.

ONE OSHA official has called the episode "one of our biggest fiascos."

Last spring, the Environmental Protection Agency, which now has jurisdiction over pesticides, issued a report saying "thousands of farm workers are made ill every year from misuse of pesticides and hundreds of these workers die." The message was based on the same allegedly

questionable testimony.

Within four days, according to an EPA spokesman, the agency issued a retraction, calling the data "unsupportable."

THE PESTICIDE case raises critical questions about the governmental regulatory process, questions significant in the continuing debate about the role of government regulation in the private sector. For example:

- Do government agencies have adequate information from which to base decisions that could affect thousands o' Americans?

- Is there anything Congres: can do to monitor the activities of these agencies better and perhaps to prevent "fiascos" like the pesticides case?

Unfortunately, the OSHA flap is not unusual. In man; federal agencies and con Continued on Page A-24, Col. :

Regulatory Process Issues Raised

From First Business Page

gressional offices, the stories of big and small business feeling the effect of errors in government are commonplace.

There is the now legendary story of the Midwest toy factory that was forced to close because of a regulatory ruling. The agency later admitted that its vital decision was a paperwork error, although the firm had no way to recoup its

IT MUST be - pointed out that OSHA was organized in 1970, and even its critics applaud its intent..
"Who is not in favor of im-

proving a work environment in which over 14,000 Americans were killed in 1973 in jobrelated accidents?" wrote Murray L. Weidenbaum, alongtime OSHA critic, in a recently published study.

But the pesticide story reveals the cost to the private sector of mistaken regulation and the limits of congressional oversight of agency activities.

THE STORY came to light again recently when Butler, in announcing support for legislation that would expand congressional monitoring of federal agencies. mentioned the incident as evidence of the need for watchdog activities.

At the request of a reporter, Butler released a GAO report on the incident, a study requested by Butler and seven other legislators.

The pesticide controversy, as pieced together through interviews with OSHA officials and congressional aides, in addition to the GAO report, began in 1973, when the agency issued an "emergency temporary standard," a ruling used only when a "grave danger" is said to exist.

The ruling barred reentry to fields sprayed with certain organophosphorous pesticides for one to 14 days after spraying.

IT WAS DESIGNED to protect farm workers, particularly in fruit orchards and was the result of investigations prompted by the Migrant Legal Action Program.

Ms. Miriam Guido, the programs lawyer who has handled the case, admits that the data have been lacking in measuring pesticide problems, but she blames the deficiency on state and federal government failure to monitor farm worker problems adequately.

After 1972 Action Program request, based largely on laboratory evaluation of the pesticides, an OSHA Standards Advisory Committee and the secretary of labor both concluded that there was no justification for issuing such a ruling.

The emergency standard was issued in May and was to become effective June 18, 1973. The Florida Peach Growers Association, fearing that the time lags in harvesting their crops would be costly, petitioned OSHA to revoke or delay the standard.

BUTLER'S OFFICE, according to aide Randy Bow-man, "was bombarded by protests from agricultural groups in Virginia and from farmers in the district.

"The apple people were appalled," Bowman said. Subsequently, Butler and his temporary standard. colleagues asked the GAO, a colleagues asked the the COURT also said that congressional research and in-

ruling. nine of the 21 pesticides covered esulting from a person entering the ruling and had shortened in the ruling and had shortened ng or working in a field treated reentry intervals for the rith a pesticide," the GAO workers.

E CONTRACTOR AP Photo

Rep. M. Caldwell Butler Released GAO Report

continued its involvement in the fray, asking that the original standard remain in effect. A U.S. Court of Appeals denied the request and at the same time granted the growers' request that the temporary standard be vacated.

THE ACTION PROGRAM'S request was dismissed, although it currently is under appeal. It contends that the pesticide responsibilities should be returned to OSHA. Ms. Guido said that EPA, formerly a branch of the Department of Agriculture is more responsive to the "agricultural industry" than to farm workers.

The EPA, nevertheless, issued permanent standards for 12 pesticides, nine of which had been included in the original OSHA ruling.

But according to the preamble to the original OSHA ruling, the decision that touched off the furor, the regulation had been based on four sources: The Council on Environmental Quality, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, the OSHA advisory group and Senate testimony.

According to the GAO, the director of the Council on Environmental Quality task group on pesticides had concluded that there "was inadequate scientific information" for establishing reentry intervals at the time.

The OSHA subcommittee on pesticides proposed permanent reentry intervals, but tempered its decision, suggesting that individual states, through their local OSHA offices, standards 'appropriate to their conditions," the GAO said.

AFTER ISSUANCE of the standards, the chairman of the OSHA advisory subcommittee resigned, saying he was "shocked to learn" of the standards release. :

"There was no disagreement in the subcommittee regarding the absence of any need for emergency standards," Dr. Frank S. Arant of Auburn University said at the time.

The national institute has said only that it was aware of the pesticide dangers and the resulting need for worker protection.

MINTERITY

The U.S. Court of Appeals, after reviewing the congressional information and other data supplied by OSHA, concluded that the supporting data were inadequate. The court found that the Labor Department had not proven the grave danger needed to justify issuance of a

THE COURT also said that congressional research into the vestigating arm, to look into the vestigating arm, to look into the vestigating arm, to look into the uling.

By July, OSHA had deleted was unable to find a "single uthentic record of a facility." By July, OSHA had deleted uthentic record of a fatality nine of the 21 pesticides covered esulting from a name of the 21 pesticides covered esulti orkers.
But the farm workers group eported, noting that the Labor lepartment had been unable to provide contradictory eviden-

> OSHA eventually revised its criteria of "grave danger." But in concluding its report, the GAO said of OSHA's handling of the case:

"The comments by the [Council] task group and the subcommittee on pesticides and the decision by the court indicate that the data OSHA used in issuing the emergency standards on pesticides would not have met the grave danger criteria."

TODAY the EPA has the pesticides authority, but as recently as last spring cited the same faulty data in a radio report calling on people to tell the agency of pesticide mishaps, thereby continuing the controversy. One EPA representative admitted, "We just goofed."

Ms. Guido wonders who effectively protects farm worker interests. "Do you have to wait 10 years to establish that many

Butler Plan To Regulate Agency Passes

Sixth District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler has offered an amendment to the Consumer Product Safety Commission Improvements Act to allow Congress to review the Commission's proposed regulations before they go into effect.

The House of Representatives approved Mr. Butler's amendment by a vote of 224 to 180. "I am delighted that the House has taken this opportunity to increase our control of the Federal Bureaucracy," Mr. Butler said after the vote.

Mr. Butler's amendment would allow either House of Congress to veto regulations might overster which overstep Congressional intnet by passing a simple resolution of disapproval within 30 days.

"I have been increasingly concerned about the tendency of government agencies to impose far-reaching regulations which exceed Congressional interest. It is time for Congress to install responsiveness in the Federal bureaucracy, and the Consumer Product Safety Commission is a good place to start," Mr. Butler

He noted that the Commission, originally established to protect the public against unreasonable hazards in consumer products, has authority to regulate more than 10,000 products, "and yet is for all practical purposes isolated from Congressional control.

"It is frightening that we would grant such wide authority without adequate safeguards against abuse.

Butler Raps HEW Ruling

WASHINGTON, D. (Special) — Sixth District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler said today that he has contacted the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to protest its recent memorandum requiring public schools to keep detailed records on student discipline procedures.

The HEW memorandum, sent to state school officials shortly before the beginning of the 1975 school year, requires schools to keep detailed records on major disciplinary actions, including a notation of the sex and race of each student disciplined. Mr. Butler called the memorandum "a classic case of bureaucratic overkill."

"The new HEW requirements are an unconscionable burden on teachers and school administrators who already find too much of their time diverted by recordkeeping," Mr. Butler said.

"But what concerns me even more is that these new procedures are an unprecedented federal foray into the day-to-day activities of educators who must maintain classroom discipline and teach our children."

Rep. Butler said that he has asked HEW for an explanation of the memorandum and is awaiting the reply.

NOKE TIMES

Showers High in 70s Cooler Tonight

Full Weather Report on Page 2

15 CENTS

35 CENTS SUNDAY

Wednesday, August 6, 1975



President Ford Hands Pen to Robert E. Lee V After Signing Lee's Citizenship Papers Behind Ford Are Gov. Mills Godwin, Sen. Harry Byrd, Former Gov. Linwood Holton and (far right) Robert E. Lee IV

Lee's Citizenship Official

By WAYNE WOODLIEF Times Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON - Gen. Robert E. Lee became a citizen of the United States again Tuesday.

President Ford signed the bill that restores the Confederate commander's citizenship on the grounds of the Custis-Lee Mansion in Arlington. Lee left the mansion in 1861, never to return, when he resigned his U.S. Army commission to lead Virginia's forces in the Civil War.

The ceremony was held outdoors in bright sunshine near a slope which overlooks President John F. Kennedy's grave and affords a sweeping view of the capital city and the Arlington National Cemetery.

Ford signed the bill at an antique wooden desk below the mansion's marble pillars. With him were U.S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr., I-Va., who had worked for passage of the bill for several years; Rep. M.

Caldwell Butler, R-Va., who guided it through the House; Gov. Mills E. Godwin, four other Virginia congressmen and former Govs. Colgate Darden and Linwood

Lee's great-grandson, Robert E. Lee IV, a Northern Virginia businessman, and his son, Robert E. Lee V, attended, too.

Darden, the white-haired former president of the University of Virginia, caught White House speech writers in a historical error in Ford's remarks.

"It's an extraordinary error," Darden said, noting that the President said Lee had resigned his federal commission to take command of the Army of Northern Virginia, the main war unit of the Confed-

"He gave it up to take command of the Virginia forces," Darden said. "It was later (a year later, in fact) that Gen. Joseph Johnston, commander of the army of

See Page 2, Col. 1



Appomattox, W&L

ee Country Quiet

By BEN BEAGLE Times Staff Writer

Robert Edward Lee regained his citizenship Tuesday and there was stillness. not only at Appomattox, but at Washington and Lee University in Lexington.

The chances are that Lee, who died in bed in Lexington more than a century ago, would have wanted it that way.

At Appomattox, Lee surrendered his once terrible Army of Northern Virginia and after that, as Dr. William Evitts of Hollins College said Tuesday, "he vanishes

After Appomattox, Lee came to what was then Washington College to become president, saying, "I shall devote my remaining energies to training young men to do their duty in life." do their duty in life."

All was quiet on the Washington and

Lee campus Tuesday, where Lee lies buried and where the marble statue of him asleep on his camp bed has seldom been the subject matter of bad jokes about southern gentlemen.

Robert E.R. Huntley, Washington and Lee president, was out of his office and his secretary read over the telephone a statement Huntley had made when Lee's pardon was before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

In that statement, Huntley said: "Just as Lee himself was always reticent to seek anything which might seem to be of personal benefit, Washington and Lee has refrained from any active part in behalf of the effort in Congress to restore his citizenship.

See Page 2, Col. 1





Rep. M. Caldwell Butler

Rep. Butler Key Speaker At Y Dinner

M. Caldwell Butler will speak at the kickoff dinner for the Roanoke Central YMCA Membership Drive Monday at 6:30 p.m. at the Salem-Roanoke Valley Civic Center.

The goal of this year's campaign, under the direction of Barry J. Fitzpatrick, president of First Virginia Bank of Roanoke Valley, is \$155,000. The Y is financed by the membership campaign and the funds provide about 500 free memberships for underprivileged boys, send 60 boys to camp for a week each summer and take care of operating expenses.

The Y also has health club and regular men's and boys' memberships, family night programs on Fridays from October through April when dinner is served and the pool and gym are opened. Swim and gym programs for women and girls also are provided.

Butler Peppers Y Talk And With House Gymnastics

By WHIT WIRSING Times Staff Writer

Rep. M. Caldwell Butler let his sense of humor carry the at the Roanoke Central YMCA's 1975 membership drive kickoff dinner at the Salem-Roanoke Valley Civic Center Monday evening.

The 6th District congressman said "the difference between the YMCA and the House of Representatives is that the Y has adult leadership.

"Another feature of Congress is that we're like Pavlov's dogs. We don't salivate on the floor of the House or anything, but we are conditioned to the ringing of bells." A system of bells summons congressmen to the House floor for roll-call votes. When it rings, congressmen have 15 minutes to get to the floor.

"The big fight now," Butler said, "is how to establish a bell or clock in the House gymnasium which tells you how many minutes you have left. If you can squeeze an extra three minutes into a paddle ball game, it makes a lot of difference," said Butler. "It's embarrassing to make it back to the House floor in tennis shoes

Kindergartens

Butler was jibing more at the Democrats than at himself, it appeared, and although he accepted the audience's applause for his vote against the recently enacted congressional pay raises, he added, "I want you to know I'm going to accept it when it comes.

Butler said the Judiciary Committee is now heavily involved in consideration of penal reform and is studying rehabilitation problems in the criminal justice system. The YMCA's program is related to rehabilitation efforts in that 'the YMCA is devoted to developing Christian character in men. You've got to develop Christian character in men early," he said.

Barry J. Fitzpatrick, director of the Y's 1975 membership campaign and president of First Virginia Bank of the Roanoke Valley, said the goal is to raise \$155,000.

The membership campaign solely finances the Y. Funds will provide about 500 free memberships for underprivileged boys; will send about 60 boys to summer camp for a week and cover operating ex-

The Y also has a health club, regular men's and boys' mem-

berships, and a family night on Friday from October through April, offering dinner and swimming and gym activities for both women and men.

A campaign progress report will be made Sept. 4, and a final report dinner will be Sept. 12.

Membership renewals already total \$66,000, Fitzpatrick told the 150 fund-raisers attending the dinner.

Four "colonels" have been named by Fitzpatrick to head competing divisions in the campaign. They are John Penn Lee, Leon J. Beekman, Donald Stanley and I.B. Heinemann.

Rep. Butler Again Battling Full D.C. Representation

By William Taaffe Washington Star Staff Writer

A proposed constitutional amendment to grant the District full voting representation in Congress has run into renewed opposition

from one of its early legislative foes, Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Va.

Butler, who earlier this year questioned the amendment mainly on constitutional grounds yesterday. tional grounds, yesterday argued that representation for D.C. may be inequitable when thousands of Americans living overseas are effectively disenfranchised.

The Roanoke lawmaker also sought to prove that al-though the District has an estimated 526,000 residents of voting age, many of them maintain voting residences in other places and would not benefit by the amendment.

BUTLER OUTLINED his new questions at a final hearing on the amendment before the Judiciary sub-committee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, after which he admitted he was "almost indifferent" to voting representation for D. C. "I don't think it's a major constitutional crisis facing the country at the mo-ment," Butler maintained. The subcommittee is expected to act on the proposal this month.

Sponsored by Del. Walter E. Fauntroy, D-D.C., and more than 50 other House members, the amendment would give the District two voting senators and as many congressmen as its population would allow—two, according to the city's current population of 723,-

Butler and the minority counsel of the subcommittee, Kenneth N. Klee. previously have argued hat unanimous consent of he states may be required

for the amendment on U.S. nationals working in grounds that it would increase the Senate's membership from 100 to 102, diluting each state's representation by a fraction.

AT YESTERDAY'S hearing, however, Butler appeared to adopt a different track

ent tack.
"I begin to suspect it's not 723,000 residents but substantially less than (that) who consider themselves permanent residents" of the District, Butler said.

Butler attempted to show the possible inequality D.C. voting representation may present for disenfranchised Americans overseas by calling as a witness J. Eugene Marans of the Bipartisan Committee on Absentee

elections, said up to 750,000 dubious.

the private sector in foreign countries find it "difficult if not impossible" to vote by absentée ballot.

BUTLER'S STRATEGY, however, appeared to back-fire when Marans urged full voting representation for District residents in conjunction with suffrage for American civilians over-

"It seems a curious irony that the thousands of American citizens working for the federal government and domiciled in the District of Columbia lack the right to vote (in federal elections) which is enjoyed by U.S. government employes overseas," Marans

an Committee on Absentee oting.

The proposed amendment is expected to be approved by the House Judicition is pushing legislation to ary Committee, but its grant all overseas Americhances of passage by the cans a vote in federal full House and Senate are



The Vice President and Mrs. Nelson A. Rockefeller cordially invite

The Honorable and Mrs. M. Caldwell Butler

to a "Housewarming"

of

The Vice President's House

and Honoring

The Congress of the United States

Monday, September 8,1975

Six to Nine O'clock in the Evening

3400 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington, D.C.

RSVP Before August 30, 1975: Ms. Frances 529 14th Street, N.W., Suite 707 Washington, D.C. 20045 (202) 737-2923 Informal Long Dresses

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Informal Long Dresses

Welcome

We are deeply grateful that you could join with us this evening to help us express our appreciation to the Congress of the United States for designating this historic house as the residence of the Vice Presidents of our country.

Hoppy Dochefelle fulum as loly eller



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The Vice-Presidential Residence

he official residence of the Vice President of the United States is a large, gracious house situated in a wooded area on the grounds of the U.S. Naval Observatory. Built before the turn of the century, it has witnessed a great deal of history, especially naval history, for it was initially designed as a residence for the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, and subsequently, in 1928, became the official home for the Chiefs of Naval Operations. In the latter role, it served for almost a half century until, in 1974, it was designated by Congress for use by the Vice President—the first time in United States history that a home has been provided by the Federal government for the Vice President.

Among the distinguished Chiefs of Naval Operations who have occupied it in the past have been Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, Admiral Harold R. Stark, Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, and Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, all of whom played vital roles in the Naval history of World War II. Admiral Elmo F. Zumwalt Jr. was its last CNO occupant. The new official residence provided for the Chiefs of



Naval Operations is a beautiful house across from the State Department overlooking Kennedy Center.

Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland were Presidents of the United States when the Observatory was under construction, in 1891 to 1893. It was a period when Eastlake and Neo-Jacobean architecture was giving way to Romanesque Revival, both styles coming within the definition of Victorian potpourri. The house, designed by Washington architect Leon E. Dessez, reflects the period. Its first two floors are of brick and frame, while its steep slate roof accommodates another story from which three dormers protrude, two capped with triangular roofs and one with a conical roof. On the main floor, a broad veranda curves around a Romanesque tower, complete with high conical roof, weathervane and flag. A pillared porte-cochere in front, and a carriage house at the rear are nostalgic reminders of the days when life was more leisurely and guests arrived behind teams of spanking greys. Today the carriage house is used by the Secret Service, and a two car garage is attached to the house at the rear. A greenhouse supplies fresh flowers to the house, and plants for the wooded grounds, which are landscaped like an English park.



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Built primarily for family living rather than official functions, the rooms in the rambling old house are comfortably proportioned, and the Vice President and Mrs. Rockefeller, the first to occupy it in its new role, have furnished them for family use and enjoyment.

On the ground floor is a reception hall, a living room, sitting room and dining room. The second floor contains two bedrooms, an office and den, and the third floor has four more bedrooms, three of which utilize the dormers and are small. There are three bathrooms and three lavatories on the family floors. After the fashion of the period, the kitchen is in the basement, with a dumb waiter and a serving pantry adjacent to the dining room.

The Rockefellers have used muted shades of beige, offwhite, tan and green for the rugs and walls, to accommodate an eclectic assortment of furnishings.

The first floor contains a mix of various styles. A mahogany dining table which will accommodate a maximum of sixteen, and several fine Oriental pieces including chairs, chests and a table are among the Vice President's personal contributions to the decor. Mrs. Rockefeller



has used colonial pieces of her own, primarily old Chippendale pieces from her family and some Sheraton reproductions in the upstairs rooms to create an atmosphere of relaxation and comfort. An exception to this general theme of traditional informality is a bed by Max Ernst in the master bedroom. A combination of wood and brass in shades of green, brown and black, with a large triangular headboard and carved leaf footboard, it reflects Mr. Rockefeller's lifelong interest in innovative design. The Rockefellers' sons, Nelson and Mark, selected the third floor tower bedroom as their own and chose the furnishings, which include plain single beds, a large table, and beanbag chairs. Works of American art from the pilgrims to the present are hung on the walls throughout the house.

The land on which the house stands was acquired by the Federal government in 1881 for a Naval Observatory site. Up to that time, the Observatory had stood in Foggy Bottom between 23rd and 24th Streets near E Street, NW, but the Federal city had closed in on that area to such an extent that precise observations and measurements were becoming increasingly difficult. In 1880 President Rutherford B. Hayes named a commission to select a new site, one which would be "free of



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obstructions on the horizon and from objectionable vibrations from traffic." The next year the commission recommended acquisition of "Pretty Prospect," a 72-acre estate in "Georgetown Heights," owned by Mrs. M. C. Barber and situated between Massachusetts and Wisconsin Avenues at 34th Street NW.

Said the commission, with commendable concern but dubious prescience: The site "is remote from any public road, being approachable only by a carriage path, so that it enjoys the inestimable advantages of seclusion, quiet and freedom from disturbance either by visitors or by passing vehicles...(it) is protected from encroachment by deep ravines in the vicinity which are likely long and perhaps forever to prevent its being hemmed in by buildings, whatever may be the growth of the city."

Ten years later, funds were provided by Congress for construction of a new Naval Observatory, to be built in the exact center of the 72-acre circular enclave, for maximum protection against traffic vibrations, and an additional appropriation of \$20,000 was made for a Superintendent's home, to be built in the northeast quadrant of the circle.



Both the Observatory and the residence were commissioned in 1893, and a total of sixteen superintendents and a like number of Chiefs of Naval Operations occupied the house before Congress, on January 21, 1974, designated it as the official residence of the Vice President. An appropriation of \$315,000 was approved for necessary repairs and renovations and some furnishings.

Gerald R. Ford was Vice President at the time, but history moved faster than the renovations; before they were completed, the Fords became residents of the White House. Mrs. Ford, however, selected china, crystal, linens, flatware and kitchenware for the house and these are being utilized by the Rockefellers.

No one is likely to stand in awed contemplation before the post-Victorian Vice Presidential residence. It relaxes rather than intrigues the eye; it is a dowager rather than a debutante among houses. But the Rockefellers have found in it amplitude, coherence, dignity, the patina of history and long tradition and an ambience for comfortable living. Mrs. Rockefeller, who has taken a deep personal interest in its refurbishing and refurnishing, says, "We expect to be very happy here."



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Works of Art in the Residence

Lent by the Whitney Museum of American Art, New York

BARNET, WILL The Silent Seasons—Spring BARNET, WILL The Silent Seasons—Summer BEAL, GIFFORD Fisherman BELLOWS, GEORGE Floating Ice BORIE, ADOLPHE The Black Hat BRICE, WILLIAM Pomegranates CLARKE, JOHN CLEM

Trumbull: Battle of Bunker's Hill
DAVEY, RANDALL Hurdle Race
DAVIES, ARTHUR B. Twilight Traveling
DICKINSON, PRESTON

Still Life, Bread & Fruit
DOVE, ARTHUR G. Land and Seascape
EILSHEMIUS, LOUIS M. The Forsaken Mill
HEADE, MARTIN JOHNSON

Fighting Hummingbirds with Orchids
HOPPER, EDWARD Le Parc du St. Cloud
HOPPER, EDWARD Le Pont des Arts
HOPPER, EDWARD Valley of the Seine
HOPPER, EDWARD American Village
HOPPER, EDWARD
HOPPER, EDWARD

Street Scene with Streetcar
LAM, JENNETT Waiting
LUKS, GEORGE Rosie
MARIL, HERMAN Marsh Birds
MURCH, WALTER Still Life, Fruit
MURPHY, CATHERINE
View from the Backyard: Lexington

SHEELER, CHARLES Geranium
SHEELER, CHARLES Interior
SPARHAWK-JONES, ELIZABETH
The Sea Claims its Own
SPENCER, NILES Seventh Avenue
STERNE, MAURICE Temple Dancers, Bali
STERNE, MAURICE
Seascape, Provincetown
WEBER, MAX Gaillardias

Lent by Mystic Seaport, Inc., Mystic, Connecticut

Ship's Figurehead of Alexander
Hamilton, vessel unknown
BELLAMY, JOHN
Carved Eagle with Flag and Shield
BUTTERSWORTH, J. E.
New York Yacht Club Race
ROUX, ANTOINE
The South-Carolina of Philadelphia
ROUX, FREDERIC
The Phoenix of Philadelphia

From the Vice President's Collection

ISOBE, YUKIHISA Work 62-51
NADELMAN, ELIE Circus Woman, II
SEKINE, YOSHIO
Untitled—Abacus Patterns
VIVANCOS, G.
L'Ancienne Rue du Halage, Rouen

Menu

Hors D'Oeuvres-Hot

Broiled Lobster Tails with Drawn Butter and Chutney Sauce Stuffed Mushroom Caps with Spinach Soufflé

Hors D'Oeuvres-Cold

Baby Whole Potatoes—
Stuffed with Sour Cream,
Topped with Caviar
Smoked Nova Scotia Salmon—
Rolled with Cream Cheese
and Capers
Artichoke Hearts—

Celery Hearts—Stuffed with Tuna
Open Finger Sandwiches—
Prime Roast Beef, Sugar Cured Ham,
Turkey, Corned Beef
Rolled Watercress Sandwiches
Melon Balls Wrapped with Prosciutto Ham
Jumbo Gulf Louisiana Shrimp—
Cocktail and Rémoulade Sauces

From the Carving Stations

Brie Cheese Wheels
Fruits Garnis
Thinly Sliced French Bread

Wrapped with Smoked Ham

Smithfield Ham Mustard Sauce Southern Buttered Biscuits Baked Breast of Turkey au Poivre Mayonnaise Sauce Buttered Cloverleaf Rolls

Smoked Beef Tongue

Mustard and Horseradish Sauce

Rye Rolls

Prime Tenderloin of Beef
Béarnaise Sauce
Freshly Shredded Horseradish
Kümmelweck Rolls

Miniature Pastries and French Macaroons

Demitasse

ice President Nelson Rockefeller and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fitzsimmons at last night's Admiral's House reception.

Photos by Ellsworth Davis-The Washington Post



'To See the House,' A Retrospective Visit

HOUSE, From B1

Bird Johnson Robb, now 31 and the mother of two daughters. Her husband, Charles S. Robb, a Washington lawyer, did not attend.

To Julie Nixon Eisenhower, now 27

and a magazine editor, the new home of the Vice President was something that she gazed at retrospectively. When her father, Richard Nixon, was Vice President, they lived in private homes in Wesley Heights and Spring

Rockefeller had a special memory for Julie's husband, who is in his last year of law school. Rockefeller pointed out a tall wooden eagle placed on the lawn near a child's swing.

"That eagle was on the stand when your grandfather was sworn in as President," said Rockefeller, referring to the inauguration of Dwight D. Eisenhower as President. "I found it up in Maine and added it to my collection of eagles."

To most guests, the high point of the decor of the new vice presidential residence is the surrealistic bed in the master bedroom, created by Max Ernst, the modern artist.

Many guests lifted up the mink hed-

Many guests lifted up the mink bed-

spread to see if the bed was made up for sleeping. It is fully equipped, with sheets and a blanket, although the Rockefellers have yet to try it because they have not moved into the

"Wouldn't that bed be the greatest place to stretch out, relax and really do some thinking," said Rep. Shirley Chisholm (D-N.Y.). "I wish we had a bed just like that at our home."

Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) likes the new home of the Vice President even better than the White House.

"The grounds here are much better than those at the White House," he "And the interior of the house

is nicer, too."
To David Lloyd Kreeger and his wife, Carmen, who have one of the showplace homes in Washington, the new vice presidential residence displays "superb taste.

For Frank Fitzsimons, president of ne International Brotherhood of Teamsters, there was only one question: "Where is Jimmy Hoffa?"

Fitzsimmons put his hand to his mouth and whispered: "I have the

awful feeling that we may never see him again.

Coming 'Home'

By Dorothy McCardle

Three offspring of former Vice Presidents came to admire—and—envy—the new official residence of the current Vice President and Mrs. Nel-son Rockefeller last night.

It was the second of nine receptions the Rockefellers are giving at Admiral's House on Observatory Circle to say "thank you" to Congress for making the place available.

Luci Baines Johnson Nugent put her envy into words. She and her husband, Patrick J. Nugent, had flown up from their home in Austin, Tex., "just to see the house." They have three children. Nugent, now bearded, works in cable television.

"How we could have used a house like this when my father was Vice President," said Luci, now 28. "What it cost to keep up a private home then was really something." During the Johnson vice presidency, the family lived in Spring Valley, in a home once owned by Perle Mesta. With them was Luci's sister, Lynda

See HOUSE, B3, Col. 4







Julie and David Eisenhower with Vice President Rockefeller, Pat and Luci Nugent and Rockefeller, center, and Vice President and Mrs. Rockefeller with Lynda Robb at last night's Admiral House reception.



Virginia Conservatism

Luce, Sept 23, 1975

Richmond Times Disputch

Section

Charles McDowell

Caldwell Butler On Conservatism

WASHINGTON — Rep. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke served 10 years in the Virginia House of Delegates, where he was the Republican leader. When he came to Congress three years ago, he took the advice of his predecessor, Richard H. Poff, to seek appointment to the Judiciary Committee "because it is a nice, quiet place to learn the job while avoiding controversy."

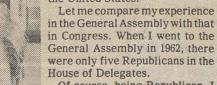
In that nice, quiet place, Butler soon was pitched into the historic controversy over the impeachment of Richard Nixon, and he had an important role in recommending impeachment. Meanwhile, Butler has compiled a record as one of the most conservative members of Congress.

Recently, in Danville, at a forum sponsored by the West Pied-

mont Consortium of Colleges, Butler made a speech on conservatism in Virginia. The following are excerpts from his text:

I SUSPECT THAT VIRGINIANS are more conservative than

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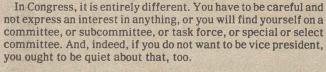


Of course, being Republican, I was not labeled conservative or liberal, but a Republican, and I was treated like the embarrassment we were - not as a retarded child, more like a mentally disturbed one. It could be cured if anybody decided it was worth the effort.

As a matter of fact, I was a member of the House of Delegates for six years before I was ever appointed to a committee that met.

I was off the political spectrum, not a part of it.

McDowell



I AND OTHER REPUBLICANS were agitating [in the General Assembly] for removal of the poll tax, for election law reform, open meetings, more money for mental health facilities and public education.

We were able to point out case after case where Virginia was on the bottom or close to the bottom in every index of state government performance. And our warning was: Do these things because it is your responsibility. If we don't do them on the state level, the federal government will. Of course, that is what hap-

Contrast my liberal, far left activity in the General Assembly with my standing in the Congress of the United States. Aliberal to moderate by every standard in the General Assembly of Virginia. I now find myself counted among the most conservative members of the Congress of the United States.

If your congressional representatives are in every way a reflection of the people of Virginia, then you begin to comprehend how truly conservative Virginia must be!

THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA are conservative by inclination. by heredity, by day and by night. They have chosen a government which reflects their conservatism.

What is the impact of this public policy in Virginia? The answer is that the impact is total.

A cynic would call this an accumulated error. If you set your clock by mine, and I set my clock by yours, and we do that often enough, we accumulate the errors in each, and pretty soon we are

either way behind or way ahead. We had for many years a limited electorate and an organization whose political control was substantial. And one basic object of that organization was survival, and its premise was: you can survive forever if you don't get too far ahead of your troops.

The elected representatives did not lead, but followed. The classic exception must be the first administration of Mills Godwin, which was a drastic change in the course and direction of Virginia government engendered by a new awareness that the two-party system through political debate had awakened Virginians to the realization that their government was falling short of its responsibilities in many areas.

NEW LEADERSHIP did not develop, and this is the major shortcoming of the conservative Democratic organization. The young leadership with new ideas was not encouraged. Indeed, the Young Turks of the early 1950s, who were systematically eliminated from the General Assembly through total frustration, simply lost interest in politics.

As a result, when the showdown came for control of the Virginia Democratic party - between the national liberal Democrats on the one hand and the conservative, traditional Virginia Democrats on the other (the Organization), the conservatives could not produce the leadership necessary to retain control. The surviving conservative Virginia Democrats have been frozen out of the party, although there are a few that don't know it

Sometime in the early 1970s, those people who found themselves cast out of the leadership responsibility found a home with the Republican party, which is certainly more moderate than the prevailing leadership of the state Democratic party, and that is where we are at the moment.

The prevailing question, of course, is whether the Republican party at the state level will be dominated by those who formerly led the Democratic party or whether it will be dominated by those who carved out a more moderate image for the Republican party and a more moderate place in the spectrum.

UNFORTUNATELY, a natural result of the conservative approach to state government is to abdicate to the federal government . . . many responsibilities that more appropriately should have been assumed at the state level. It is almost too late to change that trend.

Nonetheless, I would encourage the state to reexamine its priorities to determine if the cause of conservatism is truly being served by failure to move forward in such sensitive areas as transportation, public health, pollution, no-fault insurance, medical malpractice, medical standards, land use planning, environmental controls, day care.

I recognize that politicians elected in a conservative atmosphere may find it easier to prevail on a platform resistant to change, ridiculing new ideas and trading on the fears and suspicions of the electorate.

But the inevitable consequence of this tendency is to inhibit development of new ideas and new leadership. If conservatism is to be meaningful, it must assume the corollary obligation of recognizing that the status quo cannot long prevail.

The Consortium of West Piedmont Planning District Colleges

presents a

PUBLIC FORUM

ON THE SUBJECT

"VIRGINIA CONSERVATISM AND PUBLIC POLICY: A VALUE TO BE REVALUED"

addresses by

M. Caldwell Butler, United States Representative to Congress, Virginia's 6th District

Paul M. Gaston, Professor of History, University of Virginia

September 18, 1975
eight o'clock in the evening
Averett College Auditorium
Danville, Virginia

public invited

free admission

This Public Forum culminates a summer of workshops and seminars throughout the West Piedmont Planning District area on the subject "Virginia Conservatism and Public Policy: A Value to be Revalued". The four colleges of the WPPD (FERRUM COLLEGE, AVERETT COLLEGE, PATRICK HENRY COMMUNITY COLLEGE, and DANVILLE COMMUNITY COLLEGE) received a grant from the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and Public Policy. Twelve humanists from the four colleges met at FERRUM COLLEGE on June 6 for an all day Symposium and spent the rest of the summer working with various civic and community organizations within the WPPD. This Public Forum at AVERETT COLLEGE reflects the cooperation between the four WPPD colleges and is designed to emphasize a community-wide dialogue as a public service to the citizens of the West Piedmont Planning District.

Mr. M. G. Goodpasture, of FERRUM COLLEGE, served as director of the entire project, assisted by Dr. Roy Talbert, also of FERRUM COLLEGE. The twelve humanists conducting the workshops and seminars were:

Douglas W. Foard Ferrum College

Jack Irby Hayes
Averett College

James S. Angle Ferrum College G. Brooks Powell

Danville Community College

Jack W. Corvin
Ferrum College

W. George Jones

Danville Community College

Cary L. Cardwell
Ferrum College

Mary Sue Dye Danville Community College

Watson E. Mills
Averett College

Clyde E. Pittes
Patrick Henry Community College

John P. Dever

Averett College

Ronald D. Brown
Patrick Henry Community College

FERRUM COLLEGE acted as administrative and fiscal agent for the project



Charles McDowell

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Let me compare my experience in the General Assembly with that in Congress. When I went to the

General Assembly in 1962, there were only five Republicans in the House of Delegates.

Of course, being Republican, I was not labeled conservative or liberal, but a Republican, and I was treated like the embarrass-

ment we were — not as a retarded child, more like a mentally disturbed one. It could be cured if anybody decided it was worth the effort.

As a matter of fact, I was a member of the House of

member of the House of Delegates for six years before I was ever appointed to a committee that met.

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I was off the political spectrum, not a part of it.

In Congress, it is entirely different. You have to be careful and not express an interest in anything, or you will find yourself on a committee, or subcommittee, or task force, or special or select committee. And, indeed, if you do not want to be vice president, you ought to be quiet about that, too.

IAND OTHER REPUBLICANS were agitating [in the General Assembly] for removal of the poll tax, for election law reform, open meetings, more money for mental health facilities and public education.

We were able to point out case after case where Virginia was on the bottom or close to the bottom in every index of state government performance. And our warning was: Do these things because it is your responsibility. If we don't do them on the state level, the federal government will. Of course, that is what happened.

Contrast my liberal, far left activity in the General Assembly with my standing in the Congress of the United States. A liberal to moderate by every standard in the General Assembly of Virginia, I now find myself counted among the most conservative members of the Congress of the United States.

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Sometime in the early 1970s, those people who found themselves cast out of the leadership responsibility found a home with the Republican party, which is certainly more moderate than the prevailing leadership of the state Democratic party, and that is where we are at the moment.

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THE DANVILLE REGISTER

DANVILLE, VA., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1975

Rep. Butler Predicts Conservative-Liberal **Issues During 1976**

Predicting that the issues in the 1976 elections will be more clearly conservative versus liberal than in previous campaigns, Sixth District U.S. Rep. M. Cladwell Butler praised the relevancy of last night's public forum on Virginia conservatism at

Averett College.

Despite a tight time schedule and overdue flight from Washington, D.C. to Danville, Butler's remarks to a small but responsive audience were clear, organized and reflective of his republican, conservative orientation.

A native Virginian and previous member of the General Assembly, Butler serves on the House Judiciary Committee which conducted the impeachment inquiry that

preceded the resignation of President Richard M. Nixon. He is well-versed in the nuances of Virginia con-servatism and its impact on public policy.

"The vast majority of people in Virginia are satisfied with their state," he said. "Whether as state or as individuals, we want to preserve our present status—to keep it like it is as long as we can. This is the prevailing Virginia philosophy

He recalled the correspondence received from Virginians during the 1974 presidential impeachment proceedings and cited the experience as a unique op-portunity for insight into the people of Virginia.

"Many themes ran though

the correspondence," he said, "but two were dominant:

Our constitutional system of government must not be compromised amd the people Virginia demand the very highest standards of personal integrity from every public

Butler, labeling Virginia conservatism a conservatism all its own. I suspect that Virginians are more con-servative than in any other state in the U.S.," he said.

He cited a recent rating by the American Conservative Union that judged ten members of the House of Representatives 100 per cent conservative. "Of these ten, five were from Virginia, including myself," he said.

Noting that an inherently conservative population has produced a conservative the American Conservative

produced a conservative government, Butler warned that a natural result of this approach is to abdicate to the federal government responsibilities that are more appropriately handled at the state level state level.

"It is almost too late to change that trend," Butler said. "There are few battlefields left.'

But he encouraged the state to re-examine its priorities to determine if failure to advance in the areas of transportation, public health, pollution, medical malpractice, en-vironmental controls and land

See BUTLER, Page 2-B

Butler

(Continued from Page 1-B)

use planning serve the con-

servative cause.
"I recognize that politicians elected in a conservative atmosphere may find it easier to prevail on a platform resistant to change," he said. "But the inevitable consequence of this tendency is to inhibit development of new ideas and

new leadership."
He urged the state government and individual citizens to review their own values and to respond intelligently.

"Our government has reached the point where the takers are beginning to exceed to givers," he said, "and where government intervention is beginning to jeopardize in-dividual liberties."

He told Virginians to search for values that respond to changing Twentieth Century challenges but that do not impair traditions and liberties of our Virginia heritage.

Butler's remarks followed an opening address by Paul M. Gatson, history professor at the University of Virginia. Using the sense of tradition

and history that is common to many Virginians and the life-style at the University of Virginia, Gatson presented a reflection of the Com-monwealth's conservative

"A debate at the University over the honor system unthinkable when I came there, currently rages," he said. "My sense is that the controverse of

sense is that the controversy may strengthen. . a sense of trust and community."

Gatson hopes that a similar shift in attitudes will characterize the ongoing revaluation of Virginia conservatism. But, he warned, "whether one can entertain an whether one can entertain an equally sanguine attitude toward the outcome of the evaluation of Virginia's conservative heritage remains to

Last night's speakers and open public forum are the culmination of summer workshops organized by the West Piedmont Planning District Commission.

Humanists from Averett College, Ferrum College, Danville Community College and Patrick Henry Community College participated in the seminars and conducted area lectures and discussion groups on the topic of Virginia con-servatism and its effect on public policy.

nep. Butler Prods Va Conservatives

DANVILLE (AP)-Vir-DANVILLE (AP)—Virginia's conservatism has led to abdication to the federal government of "many responsibilities that . . . should have been assumed at the state level," says Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Va.

He told an audience at Averett College here Thursday night that if conservatism is to be meaning-

servatism is to be meaningful, it must recognize that the status quo cannot pre-

the status quo cannot prevail for long.

The 6th District Republican encouraged state officials to re-examine their priorities, "to determine if the cause of conservatism is truly being served by failure to move forward in such sensitive areas as transportation, public health, pollution, no-fault insurance, medical mal-

transportation, public health, pollution, no-fault insurance, medical malpractice, medical standards, land use planning, environmental controls and day care."

The "inevitable consequence" of a tendency to ridicule new ideas and "trade on the fears of the electorate," Butler said, is to "inhibit development of new ideas and leadership."

As an example of how conservative Virginia's politics are, Butler said he was considered a moderate to liberal when he was in the Virginia General Assembly, but now he is known as one of the most conservative members of Congress.

conservative members of Congress.

"We must search ourselves for values which will allow us to adapt to the rapidly changing challenges of the 20th century without jeopardizing the great traditions of individual liberties and freedoms which are our heritage," he said.

The conservative voters of Virginia "wanted to maintain the status quo as long as they could," Butler said, so they elected representatives who "had little trouble absorbing that sentiment or executing it."

He said these officials "rose to the top leadership positions, ran the functions



M. CALDWELL BUTLER "... search for values"

of government and didn't rock the boat.
"Consequently, even as public sentiment slowly

changed, those in positions of power remained the same. Sometimes the names or faces or uniforms changed, but policies did

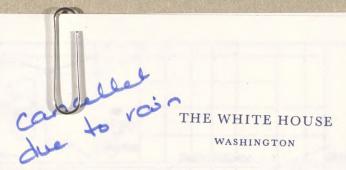
not.
"The elected representatives did not lead, but followed," Butler added.

But he predicted that the issues in the 1976 presidential election will be more clearly conservative-versus-liberal than they have been for some time.

Sing America Sing







September 19, 1975

Dear Caldwell:

We are delighted that you and June will be able to join us aboard the President's yacht, SEQUOIA, for cocktails and buffet on Tuesday evening.

For your convenience, I am enclosing a map directing you to the yacht's berth. Dress for the evening is informal, and we look forward to seeing you at 6:30 p.m. for an enjoyable evening.

With cordial regard.

Sincerely,

Max L. Friedersdorf Assistant to the President

The Honorable M. Caldwell Butler House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Enclosure

SEP 19 1975

WAYNESBORO PLANT GENERAL & ELECTRIC

Sep. 19, 1975

WAYNESBOR

Sixth District Congressman M. Caldwell Butler Visits Plant



Rep. M. Caldwell Butler is given a tour of our facilities by General Manager W. F. Kindt (front left); (2nd row, l to r) A. K. Hyzer and C. A. Ford. With the Congressman is Mr. Michael (background), a staff assistant.

This week 6th District Congressman M. Caldwell Butler visited the Waynesboro Plant. Rep. Butler was in the area to speak before the Blue Ridge Chapter of the American Society for Quality Control.

While here, Rep. Butler lunched with General Manager Warren F. Kindt and other managers before receiving a tour of the plant. During the tour, Mr. Butler stopped and talked with several employees and later met with Union officials.

The Congressman discussed various topics while here such as unemployment, the deregulation of natural gas, the prospects of collective bargaining for federal employees, and particularly, education and his vote last week to override President Ford's veto of a \$7.5 billion education appropriation.

Traveling with Rep. Butler is one of his staff assistants, Mr. Michael Irvine, a 1975 graduate of VPI and native of Buena Vista.

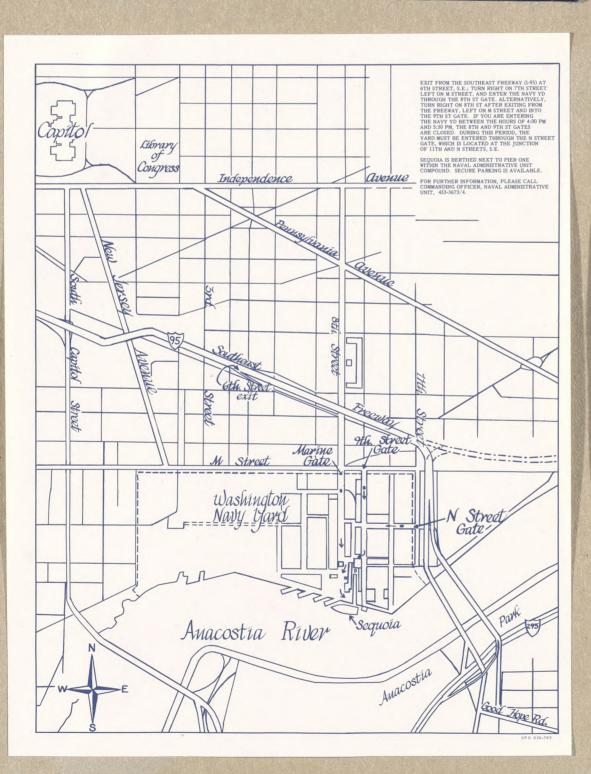
"There is no better way to view the quality of a civilization than by the richness and vitality of its art. The music, drama, comedy and films reflect the spirit of its people--their ability to create and appreciate--to laugh, to love, and to learn.

"Here at the Kennedy Center, Americans from all walks of life partake of some of the best creative work that our society has to offer. Mrs. Ford and I are pleased to make these tickets available to you with our best wishes for a most enjoyable occasion."

Gerall R. Ford







WAYNESBORO PLANT GENERAL & ELECTRIC

Sep. 19, 1975 VOL XVII No. 34

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Republican Congressional Wives
2213 Dirksen Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

SEPTEMBER MEETING

DATE: Wednesday, September 27, 1975

TIME: 10 a.m. for coffee

PLACE: Loret Ruppe's home, 11017 Stanmore Drive, Potomac, Maryland

PROGRAM: EVERYTHING YOU'VE ALWAYS WANTED TO KNOW BUT HAVEN'T

HAD THE CHANCE TO ASKABOUT

CHINA AND THE U.S.S.R.

Our distinguished panel will be:

Loraine Percy Betty Rhodes Pat Archer Olga Esch

MacGregor Film Co. extravaganza

"Brown Bag Picnic"

Directions: The easiest way from the Capital area is over the 14th Street bridge to George Washington Parkway; north on the Parkway to the Capital Beltway; north to River Road exit to Potomac; at Potomac Village stop light, turn left; go to Stanmore Drive entrance and turn right; go down hill to 11017 which is on the right.

RSVP: Senator McClure's office, 224-2752

Butler Ponders Watergate Robins Nav. att. Impeachment Trial Effect Mulled

By RANDOLPH GOODE

One year and two months after Richard M. Nixon resigned from the presidency, Rep. M. Caldwell Butler still wonders whether the American system could have undergone a lengthy impeachment trial.

"I still worry what would have happened if we had . gone through a long trial" in the U.S. Senate, Butler, the 6th District Republican, told a student audience last night at the University of Richmond.

"The president's resignation saved us from that."

Farm Unit Due 6
To Hear Butler, 75

Sixth District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler will be the prin-

cipal speaker at a joint

Cooperative Month breakfast

to be held at the Holiday Inn-

Downtown, 301 W. Franklin St.,

Cooperatives and the Friends

of the Industry of Agriculture.

Judiciary Committee and the Committee on House Ad-

Cooperative Month is an an-

nual nationwide celebration.

Theme for this year's obser-

vance will be "Cooperatives -Pioneers in Serving America."

Butler, a Democrat, is a member of both the House

The event is sponsored by the Virginia Council of Farmer

tomorrow at 8 a.m.

ministration.

Butler, a member of the House Judiciary Committee that voted for impeachment of the former president, spent the evening talking about Watergate before the T.C. Williams Student Legal Forum.

Also appearing with Butler before the student forum was Charles McDowell, Richmond Times-Dispatch columnist in Washington.

A conservative, Butler became a hero of sorts from Watergate. When he endorsed the impeachment of the former president on national television, Butler emotionally told his colleagues that "the misuse of power is the very essence of tyranny.

Some people publications referred to Butler's comments as "Jeffer-sonian."

HUMOROUS MOOD

But while he was in a light and often humorous mood last night, Butler also noted that Watergate left some unanswered questions.

For example, how far the legislative branch can go with subpoena power?

'Our system of checks and balances remains intact,' Butler noted, however.

"I think it is fine we don't answer all these inquiries. I'm satisfied," said the 50-year-old, second-term congressman.

Butler talked at times about some members of the Judiciary Committee who for several weeks during the summer of 1974 replaced afternoon soap operas on American television.

He said, for example, that before the committee hearings his view of Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J., committee chairman, was "pretty unimpressive."

REGARD GREW

"My regard for him (Rodino) grew with time. Circumstances do have a way of elevating a man to the occasion.'

America, said Butler, came out of the Watergate affair "a strenghtened people."

"I think it is important to remember that impeachment is not a tool to be brought out at the whim of Congress ... once every 200 years is enough."

During a question-andanswer period, Butler noted the following

• He felt little or no pressure from his constitutents in the 6th District. Nor, he said, was there any feeling to "prejudge" Nixon from members of the commmittee.

• There was "no question" that Nixon was "fully com-prehending" the nature of what was going on in his administration in connection to Watergate.

"But he (Nixon) had no real feeling of what he was doing was wrong ... that is morally wrong.'

• The now infamous 181/4minute gap in one of the Watergate tapes was the single factor that influenced Butler's impeachment decision the

• There should be no further retribution against Nixon. "Nixon has endured enough," said Butler.



REP. M. CALDWELL BUTLER 'The Very Essence of Tyranny



REP. G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST Deficits 'Can't Continue'



REP. M. CALDWELL BUTLER Spending Curb Needed

Va. Congressmen R-T Wary of Tax Cut

By WAYNE WOODLIEF Times Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON - Virginia congressmen, citing the potential inflationary imp-cact of a new federal tax cut, were wary of President Ford's proposal for a \$28 billion tax reduction in 1976.

The President said he would veto any tax bill that isn't accompanied by a matching decrease in federal spending. But Rep. G. William Whitehurst, R-Norfolk, found that threat hollow.

"The President went through the same thing last year," Whitehurst said, "and look what happened. Congress votes the tax cut and then goes merrily along overspending the budget.'

Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Va., said inflation now outweighs the recession as a national threat and that cuts in spending rather than in taxes should be empha-

Whitehurst said the federal deficit, originally anticipated as about \$60 billion, is escalating to more than \$80 billion.

If Ford believes Congress will cut spending to match a tax cut, "he's just foolish," Whitehurst said. "He was in

Congress too long to think that."

Whitehurst said a tax cut would be popular to voters in a national election year, but "we would just absolutely betray them if we allow ourselves to succumb to politics on this. We can't continue with these kinds of deficits without doing great damage to the economic system of the

Butler said he has "reservations about the wisdom of making the tax cut per nent.

He said the benefits of this year's tax cut are "beginning to show" and may have even greater impact on pulling the economy out of recession."

An extension of the tax cut, however, could create more inflation, Butler said, and lessen or wipe out the value of dollars taxpayers would receive from the cut.'

"The recession as a problem is coming more under control," he said, "the greater emphasis now should be on efforts to hold down federal spending as best we



In celebration of the Lixty-fourth Anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China

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> RECO OCT 2

for release 9 p.m. Friday Oct. 10 contact inne Hammersley (703) 982-0341 or 343-0807

Vice President Nelson Rockefeller today expressed a strong desire to meet as many citizens of Southwest Virginia as possible during his Oct. 16 visit to Roano'te.

"I am eagerly anticipating this visit with Congressman Caldwell Butler's constituents in the 6th Congressional District," the Vice President said.

And his schedule is being planned to fulfill this desire. His 3:30 p.m. arrival at Woodrum Airport will be open to the public and, although no formal remarks will be made, all there will have an opportunity to see the Vice President and the clutch of state and local dignitaries on hand to greet him.

These will include Gov. Mills E. Godwin, Lt. Gov. John N. Dalton, Congressman Butler, Roanoke Mayor Roy E. Webber and Vice Mayor Dave Lisk.

And a unique second opportunity will be provided at Rockefeller's 4:30 p.m. press conference in the Exhibition Hall at Hotel Roanoke. A radical departure from the usual procedure, it, too, will be open to the public and Rockefeller hopes "as many as possible" will attend.

Butler was quick to praise Rockefeller for his eagerness to meet and talk with the public.

"It is not often that a Vice President of the United States makes himself available for open questioning in a public forum. We are pleased and flattered that Vice President Rockefeller has chosen Roanoke to try out this new technique for opening communications with the American people," Butler said.

"This will be a unique opportunity for those who may have reservations about Mr. Rockefeller's views to evaluate him in person," the Congressman added. "This is a courageous and gracious gesture on his part and I look forward to joining with the citizens of Roanoke in extending a warm and enthusiastic welcome."

Following the press conference, Rockefeller will have dinner in his Hotel Roanoke suite with a number of elected state figures.

At 6:30 p.m. a gala \$100 per couple reception will be given in his honor in the Shenandoah Room of the Hotel. Sometime after 8 p.m. the Vice President will depart for Woodrum Airport to return to Washington by plane.

Rockefeller's visit, which is on behalf of all 6th District Republican candidates for office, will be his only Virginia stop on a campaign swing that also will take him to West Virginia. 非非非非非非非非非

OVISCRY: Credentials for news people attending the Rockefeller visit will be available at Hotel Roanoke after 12 noon Thursday October 16.

2-15M 500

M. CALOWELL BUTLER FTH DISTRICT, VIRGINIA

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

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Congress of the United States

House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

September 10, 1975

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To the Members of the Bar in the Sixth Congressional District:

After extensive deliberation, the Commission on Bankruptcy Laws of the United States, organized in 1970, has proposed a new Bankruptcy Act. The National Conference of Bankruptcy Judges has also submitted its proposal. Both of the proposals are now before the Subcommittee of the Judiciary of which I am the ranking minority member. Over 40 days of hearings have been scheduled.

I am anxious to have the benefit, in our deliberations, of the experience of those members of the Bar who deal with bankruptcy law in their practice. To that end, the Law School of Washington and Lee University has agreed to sponsor with me a Bankruptcy Conference to be held at the Law School in Lexington on October 13, 1975, beginning at 10:00 A.M. and ending at 4:00 P.M. with time out for lunch.

If you will indicate your interest in possible participation in this Conference by writing or calling any of my offices or by returning the enclosed card, I will forward an analysis of the proposed changes in the law for advance study in order that you may be better prepared to comment at the conference, which we anticipate will be most informal.

The tentative agenda includes the following topics: Summary & Plenary Jurisdiction; Separation of Administrative and Judicial Functions; Role of Trustees, Attorney, Debtor, Creditor and Court; Legal Fees; Exemptions; Counseling; Reaffirmation of Discharged Debts; Discharges; Consolidation of Chapters X, XI, and XII; Relaxed Priority Rule; Role of Creditors in Arrangements; Who Runs the Business; Preferences; Trustees; Subordination of Claims; and Enforcement of Liens.

Do not be misled: The purpose of this conference is to help me do my job; but it is also an opportunity for you to have direct input into legislation in which you have an interest.

I would be most grateful if you or a member of your firm would attend. I, and possibly other members of our subcommittee, and all staff members assigned to this topic will be present.

Very truly yours,

Enclosure

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DONTGO!

The W&L Republicans will hear Rep. M.Caldwell Butler Monday night at 8pm in Room 114. DON'T GO!

Congressman Butler is the Representative from this district. He will try to convince you that free enterprise is the best way to allocate society's resources! He will try to influence your beliefs about individual freedom! DON'T GO! STAY AWAY FROM ROOM 114 MONDAY NIGHT! NO MINDS MUST BE CHANGED!

Join in this move for student solidarity. The Don't Go movement is sponsored by the following organizations: The Student Committee for Free Speech, The Ad Hoc Committee to Free Doug Schwartz, Students United for a Free Bosnia, and the Free Silver Alliance.

Stay Away from 114!

The World-News

Roanoke, Virginia, Friday, October 17, 1975



Photo by Oakie Asbury

Nelson Rockefeller shakes hands with future voters at airport

Rocky makes pitch for candidates, self

By OZZIE OSBORNE Senior Writer

Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller appears to have accomplished his mission of selling himself in the Roanoke Valley in a five-hour stop during which he described himself as a Republican of the same stripe as former Virginia Gov. Linwood Holton.

"You couldn't drive a wedge between us," said Rockefeller as he compared himself to Holton, a moderate Republican and long-time Rockefeller backer.

Del. Ray L. Garland, R-Roanoke, and Del. George McMath, state GOP chairman, were two of those pleased with the Rockefeller visit,

"It's a case of seeing the man without horns," said Garland.

He said Rockefeller's visit ostensibly was to help local candidates like himself, but "the main reason was to sell himself" as the running mate of President Ford in "76.

"It was almost like a salesman opening his case," said Garland of Rockefeller.

McMath said he was certain that Rockefeller's drop-in would buoy local candidates and their workers.

"At the very least," he said, "it helps motivate candidates and campaign workers because they know the national party is standing behind them."

The handsome Rockefeller showed how articulate he is at a press conference at which the expected questions were asked and at a following \$100-per-couple reception where he was cited for his family's part in

restoring Colonial Williamsburg.

Many of his comments seemed to be aimed at picturing himself moderate-to-conservative Republican and shedding

Related stories and pictures on Page 13.

the reputation he has gotten, particularly among Southerners, as a liberal.

He again endorsed President Ford's call for a tax cut tied to a like cut in federal spending, saying "it's up to Congress to realize we are spending way beyond our income."

Rockefeller said it would be a disaster if Congress delayed acting to insure the stability of New York City's short-term bonds.

If that city goes bankrupt, he said, it could have an adverse ripple effect all through the country.

Rockefeller was asked a question about Watergate and answered that by saying in all his recent travel that's the first time the subject has been brought up—an indication to him that it's all but forgotten.

Rockefeller was asked if he hasn't changed his political philosophy to bring it more in line with conservative Republican thinking, but he maintained he hadn't, saying "No, I haven't changed...conditions have."

Rockefeller was met at the airport in a drizzling rain by, among others, Gov. Mills E. Godwin and Lt. Gov. John Dal-

ton. Godwin returned to Richmond shortly afterwards to speak for Richmond area Republican candidates at a Republican rally.

Dalton and about 20 others joined Rockefeller for a private dinner in Parlor F at Hotel Roanoke.

They then joined others at the reception.

That was billed as a fund-raiser, but it was not certain this morning just how much the affair would clear.

There were between 180 to 200 paying guests—but the Republicans also had some 50 or more local newsmen and those traveling with Rockefeller as guests.

guests.

A big expense of the Vice President's visit—in addition to the cost of the reception itself—was the cost of getting him here from Charleston, W.Va., and on to Washington on his big plane.

All expenses are not expected to be toted up for some time. Earlier this week, some Republicans said they hoped to clear between \$2,000 and \$3,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Fishburn
and
Mrs. Willard M. James
request the honor of your presence at
dinner
in honor of
President and Mrs. Carroll W. Brewster
and
The Board of Trustees
of
Hollins College
Triday, October seventeenth
nineteen hundred and seventy-five
at the
Hotel Roanoke

Please reply before October 13th Reception 6:30 p.m. Dinner 7:30 p.m.



Photo by Oakie Asbury

Gift to vice president

Vice President Nelson Rockefeller (right) and Dr. Norman D. Fintell, the new president of Roanoke College, pose with a gift given to Rockefeller during his visit to Roanoke yesterday. The gift is in appreciation for what the Rockefeller family has done to re-

store Colonial Williamsburg, which was a dream of a Roanoke College alumnus, Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, an 1889 graduate. The gift is a photo of Goodwin and Rockefeller Jr. in Williamsburg, after Goodwin had interested Rockefeller in the restoration project; a watercolor painting of Williamsburg by Roanoke artist John Will Creasy, and an old Roanoke College print. The presentation was made during a reception for the vice president at Hotel Roanoke.

Security for Rocky goes smoothly

From Page 13

with the people at the airport, there were only about three Secret Service agents with him," the newscaster said. "Usually, there are more around him. I noticed that right away."

A veteran Roanoke police official, who has been involved in dignitary security since President Kennedy visited here in 1960, said the preparation for

this visit was not out of the ordinary.

"The only difference this time is that the Secret Service said they'd have more agents available," he said. "Not because of any problem, but because there were just more available this particular week."

The Secret Service agents themselves appeared to be everywhere, easily recognizable by their distinctive lapel pins and

the wires running from their ears.

They can be forceful at times, rudely ordering a Roanoke reporter not to venture beyond the rope fence that confined the local and state news media at the airport.

In a crowd at the reception, they were more tactful, gently and deftly shouldering their way through a crowd with the Vice President.

Their eyes are shifty, always darting from side to side, up and down. If they relax they don't do it in public.

How can they stand the pressure and the pace?

"I ask myself that a lot," said a senior agent assigned regularly to the Rockefeller entourage. "My wife wonders about it, too.

"You know, even when he's not out like this, he goes back to New York every weekend and we have to go there, too. I try to convince my wife that a lot of

people have jobs that keep them on the road."

Though basically friendly, the agents can ruffle some feathers.

For example, all the dishes on which the Vice President and his guests were to dine had to be rewashed shortly before Rockefeller arrived because an

School plans book fair

North Cross School will hold its annual book fair Oct. 27 through 31, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily, in the school gymnasium.

The book fair is open to the public and will feature Mrs. Betsy Byars, winner of the Newberry Medal award for her contribution to children's literature, as visiting author.

Mrs. Byars will speak at a reception in the North Cross School gymnasium Oct. 29, at 11

agent had not witnessed the original washing:

While the Secret Service agents are usually recognizable, some apparently are truly operating under cover.

When the all the security forces at the hotel were summoned for a debriefing session, there appeared a handful of young, attractive women, some of them miniskirted.

Are the agents really talking to each other all the time through the earphones?

"Sure," said one agent. "Why do you think I have to say 'Huh' every time you ask me a question."

Bug burrows

The mole cricket is a large cricket which burrows in the ground like a mole. Mole crickets live throughout the tropical and temperate zones of the world. In Puerto Rico it is the worst insect pest of the sugar crop.

Press gets workout covering Rockefeller

From Page 13

were set out for the guests, but one gigantic gentleman armed with multiple plates went through the line and virtually wiped out the evening's supply of hors d'oeuvres.

In the interest of journalistic integrity, I sampled a lone chicken liver wrapped in bacon and nearly punctured my windpipe with a hidden toothpick. Gagging discreetly, I vowed never to sample another hors d'oeuvre without first checking for diabolical assassination devices.

Fortunately, the chicken livers were long gone by the time Rocky arrived on the scene. Although he must have been exhausted by his heavy flesh-pressing schedule, the v.p. forged energetically through the crowd, shaking hands and grinning and generally laying on the old jovi-

Following this excursion, the vice president mounted a podium to accept a couple of paint-

ings from the president of Roanoke College, who thanked him profusely for pumping untold millions into the city of Williamsburg.

Once he'd wrested the microphone from the gentleman from Roanoke College, the vice president launched into a rambling, nearly incoherent monologue dealing with the greatness of America, the courage of its President and the bright future in store for all of us.

As Rocky rambled on, a musician squatted in the corner, packing his bass away for the evening. This musician, who also happens to be the best Ping Pong player in Roanoke, shook his head sadly and stared at the vice president.

"I can understand why a normal politician would put himself through this madness," remarked the musician, "but can anybody tell me why a multimillionaire would subject himself to this kind of a life?"

Nobody could.

Stigma gone as bankruptcy flourishes

Staff Writer

An abandoned copper mine near Granby, Conn., is one of the best examples in America of the changes 200 years can make.

The mine was once Newgate Prison. It functioned as the bankruptcy courtroom on the third floor of the downtown Roanoke post office.building does: dealt with people who couldn't pay their bills. It was a little more unpleasant.

As many as 100 Colonial debt-

ors were placed in the mine at a time. Their feet were clamped to iron bars and their necks were chained to the roof.

Inside the mine, according to historian John Bach McMaster, "The darkness was intense; the cave reeked with filth; vermin abounded; water trickled from the roof and oozed from the sides of the caverns; huge mases of earth were continually falling off. In the dampness and the filth the clothing of the prisoners grew mouldy and rotted away, and their limbs became stiff with rheumatism.'

As they entered Newgate Prison (down a rope ladder), the scene must have given the debtors of 200 years ago quite a start. By contrast debtors today are guaranteed a fresh start.

Those two words-"fresh start"—crop up in many of the court decisions on bankruptcy law and are the simple explanation of what bankruptcy means today. But the law is so complicated lawyers and even judges

cannot be discharged under any

bankruptcy proceeding. Such debts include alimony payments,

child support, debts incurred

In addition to the consumer

bankruptcies, there are several

sections of the law which deal

with business bankruptcies

Among these are Chapter VIII,

which deals exclusively with

bankruptcies; Chapter 11, in

which a business arranges to pay

its creditors; Chapter 10, a court

reorganization; and Chapter 12,

for companies engaged primari-

These business bankruptcy

laws are more like those of oth-

er countries. However, in some

cases, American law is more le-

nient. In Germany, for example,

officers of a company that goes

broke under circumstances in-

volving false financial state-

The word "bankruptcy"

comes from medieval Italy

where each money-lender dealt

from a table or bench called a

came insolvent, it was said his

'banc'' was "rupta" (broken).

The words were Anglicized

and then mispelled, according to

the Oxford English Dictionary

which contends the word should

be bankrupcy (like insolvent and

insolvency) instead of bankrupt-

cy. Like some other things about

bankruptcy, there is no rational

explanation for it. It just is.

When one of them be-

ly in real estate dealings

ments may be jailed.

through fraud and some taxes.

have difficulty understanding the fine points.

That difficulty is becoming increasingly apparent today because of the phenomenal rise in bankruptcies.

In the first nine months of this year there were 1,059 bankruptcies, 92 per cent more than in the first nine months of 1965.

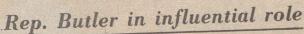
Such increases have led some merchants to howl that the laws are being abused. They point out that the law protects not only the unfortunate victims of finanhonest borrower who runs up more bills than he can pay in order to have his debts wiped out in bankruptcy.

Defense lawyers and judges often respond that the merchants are as much to blame as the debtors. Promotion of credit cards, bank cards and charge accounts in the last 10 years has made it easier for a person who manages his affairs poorly to get into trouble.

If banks and merchants weren't so free with credit, some consumers would not be able to borrow money for a hor new car. But, say attorn s who have filed bankruptcies for overextended consumers, society might be better off if marginal risks couldn't get credit.

The last word has not been heard in that argument. Although Congress is presently working to overhaul the bankruptcy law, it has not yet shown an inclination to move away from the idea that an insolvent

See 'New start,' Pg. 3, Col. 3



W.N. Sat. Oct. 18 - 1975

Congress turns attention to too-easy outs

By JOHN PANCAKE Staff Writer

The Chinese will tell you this is the year of the rabbit, but any employe of a federal district court will swear it is the year of the bankruptcy

Debtors have been hopping into bankruptcy at an unprecedented rate, putting more and more pressure on Congress to reform the bankruptcy laws.

Rep. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke is playing a major role in overhauling the statutes, which received their last major tuneup nearly 40 years ago.

There is no question the subject is a timely one. Five of the 10 largest bankruptcy petitions in the country's history were filed in the last 12 months. In Roanoke so far this year there has been about one

bankruptcy for every 100 persons in the labor force—an increase of about 25 per cent.

Although the complaint heard most often in Roanoke is that the law is too lenient toward debtors, the reform proposals focus on other problems.

One of the worst is that the present law is so confusing even lawyers can't understand it, according to Roy Steinheimer, dean of the Washington and Lee University Law School.

Another is the delay caused by disagreement over what disputes bankruptcy courts will hear. In addition, there have been complaints that in large cities a 'bankruptcy ring' of lawyers, trustees and receivers become so cozy with the court they monopolize the business there.

Two reform proposals have been submitted to a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee of which Rep. Butler is ranking minority member. To find out what local bankruptcy lawyers thought of the matter, Butler held a conference at Washington and

Many of the changes are primarily of interest to lawyers. Some things in the proposed laws would have considerable effect on the debtor.

 One suggestion would eliminate the role of lawyers in some simple bankruptcies. Instead, an administrator, who would be in the executive branch, would assist with the paperwork.

The lawyers present did not find this a particu-See 40-year, Pg. 3, Col. 6



Rep. Caldwell Butler

'New start' theory governs bankruptcy

From Page 1

debtor is entitled to a fresh

Much of the bankruptcy law deals with business bankruptcies. But American bankruptcy laws, unlike those in many other countries, also permit the indi-vidual to have his debts discharged by a court order.

The average debtor chooses between two paths through bankruptcy court. One is a Chapter 4 or "straight" bankruptcy. The other is a Chapter 13 or 'wage-earner' plan.

Any person-including aliens and persons in jail-may petition for a "discharge" from his debts in a "straight" bankruptcy proceeding if what he owes exceeds the value of his property and other assets.

Such petitions, almost always filed with the help of a lawyer, go to a special federal bankruptcy court which is a part of U.S. District Court.

The debtor surrenders all his property to a trustee, except some household items and other property whose value is not to exceed \$3,500. The trustee divides the assets among the creditors on a pro rata basis according to how much each creditor is owed.

The household items and \$3,500 of property are exempt under a Virginia law that provides for what is called a Homestead Exemption. These laws vary from state to state. In California, as much as \$25,000 may

Among the household items which creditors cannot take under Virginia's somewhat archaic exemption law are:

The family Bible, family pictures, schoolbooks, a library for the use of the family, a burial lot, necessary wearing apparel, all beds and bedding, two dressers or dressing tables (wardrobes or chifforobes may be substituted), carpets, rugs, linoleum, up to three stoves, all cats, all dogs, all birds, all squirrels, all rabbits, other pets (so long as they are not raised commercially), one cow and her calf until one year old, one horse, six chairs, six plates, one table, twelve knives, twelve forks, two dozen spoons, a dish for each

member of the family. And, two basins, one pot, one oven, six pieces of wooden or

earthenware, one dining room table, one buffet, china press, one ice box or refrigerator, one washing machine, one loom and its appurtenances, one kitchen safe or cabinet, one spinning wheel, one pair of cards, one ax and provisions other than those set out of less than \$50 value.

Also, two hoes, 50 bushels of shelled corn or a quantity of other grain, 20 bushels of potatoes, 200 pounds of bacon or pork, three hogs, fowl worth less than \$25, all canned goods or home prepared foods put up for the use of the family, \$25 worth of hay, a cooking stove, cooking utensils, sewing machine, tools if the breadwinner is a mechanic and a boat and tackle worth \$750 or less if the breadwinner is an oysterman.

The "wage-earner" plan, or Chapter 13, is a relatively new addition to bankruptcy law. An ancient version of the "straight" bankruptcy can be found in the law of Hammurabi, a Babylonian king who lived about 1750 B.C. But the "wage-earner" idea of the government holding creditors at bay until the debtor could arrange to pay them was not law in this country until

Under Chapter 13, a debtor (who is not called a "bankrupt") is allowed to repay his creditors under court supervision from future earnings. The repayment is generally over several years.

The Depression had a lot to do with the enactment of Chapter 13, according to George Sullivan's book on bankruptcy, "The Boom in Going Bust,"one of the few books for the layman on the subject.

Sullivan says many working men found themselves in financial distress during the 1930's but had little property or assets which could be used to pay creditors. Their most valuable asset was their labor so the law was changed to allow them to use that asset to repay creditors.

Creditors must agree to the repayment plan proposed by the debtor under Chapter 13. Although it may mean they won't get their money for years, most creditors are willing to go along.

If they refuse, the likely alternative is a "straight" bankruptcy. During that liquidation proceeding, the creditors are apt to get little or nothing.

Some financial obligations

40-year lapse being resolved

From Page 1

larly good idea. Several suggested this would impose another layer of bureaucracy in the court system and slow down the processing of cases. One said he was concerned about the loss of fees.

 Another suggestion was to standardize the homestead exemption. In Virginia, the debtor in bankruptcy is allowed to keep \$3,500 and certain household goods. In California, he may keep \$25,000. And in Texas he may keep a ranch—even though it may be worth millions.

The proposed exemptions are \$5,000, plus \$500 for each dependent, in one bill. The other provides for \$6,000, plus \$600 for each dependent. Both bills provide for some additional property that may be kept, such as burial plots, life insurance policies and

 A third provision forbids any reaffirmation of a debt discharged in bankruptcy court. Under present law, creditors are sometimes able to convince bankrupts to sign agreements that reinstate a debt. The proposals brought before Butler's subcommittee would make any such agreement void.

 Another provision removes doubt about who decides what. Under the new law, most decisions are made in bankruptcy court.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1975

11:00 - Ken Klinge - Courtesy call - He is working on Reagan's campaigm.

11:45 - Capitol Steps - Amherst County High School

12:00 - B-338-339 - Luncheon, Whitehurst, Dan Daniel & Tom Towning.

3 - 6 - 2318 RHOB - Reception for Apollo-Soyuz Crew

5:00 - Wednesday Group - Room 2228 Barber Conable's office.

5:30 - 7:30 - Capitol Hill Club - B&W Reception and Buffet.

8:00 - John Warner's Dinner Party - 3240 S Street N.W.

In honor of the marquess of Lothian, Chairman, H.M.G. THE ADMINISTRATOR THE ADMINISTRAT

634-1870

Butler Favors Dd 26 Spending Veto

By WAYNE WOODLIEF
Times Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — "Unelected and unaccountable persons" in the federal bureaucracy are forcing the diversion of billions of business dollars into "basically nonproductive" compliance with federal regulations, Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Va., told a congressional subcommittee last week

The Roanoke Republican testified in favors of bills to give Congress veto power over federal agency regulations before they go into effect. The governmental operations subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee—of which Butler is a member—is considering the legislation.

Two other Virginia Republicans, Reps. J. Kenneth Robinson of Winchester and G. William Whitehurst of Norfolk-Virginia Beach, also supported the legislation in testimony during the week.

Butler quoted Business Week Magazine estimates that the nation's businesses spent \$3 billion to comply with existing occupational noise standards and would have to spend about \$30 billion to meet proposed new noise rules.

"These burdens on industry," Butler told the subcommittee, generally arose from congressional legislation aimed at "improving our environment, assuring equal rights for all our citizens and providing safer working conditions. I don't advocate their repeal."

But, he said, "we have delegated the power to enforce these laws, often with little in the way of guidance, to the unelected bureaucracy, . . . well-meaning, hard-working individuals (who are) not really accountable in the manner in which they administer the laws. . .

"Because there is too often little advance concern over the economic impact of regulations, we have forced the diversion of an incredible amount of capital—which otherwise could be used for industrial expansion and jobs—into the basically non-productive area of compliance with federal regulations."

The proposed review legislation is essential to Congress' effort to regain control over such rule-making, Butler said.

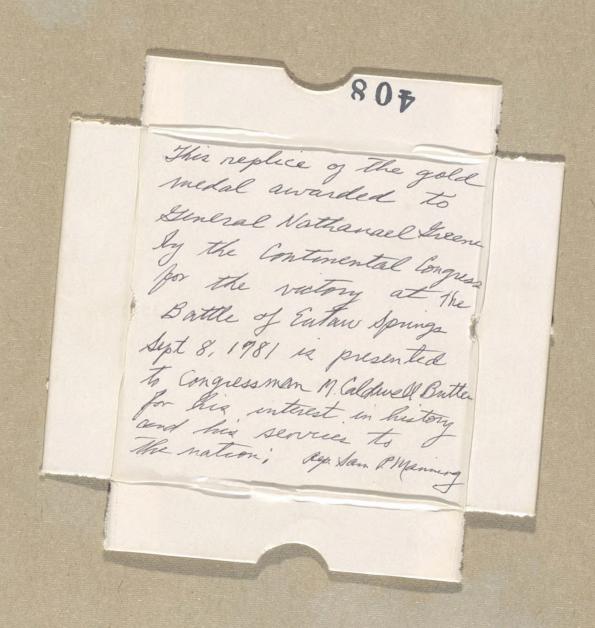
He said authority for such legislative veto power reaches back to the Northwest Territories Ordinance of 1787, and extends to such recent laws as the Budget Control and Impoundment Act, the Presidential Recordings and Materials Preservation Act of 1974 (an outgrowth of the fight for control of the Nixon tapes) and the War Powers Act. . . that gives Congress "authority to terminate executive actions after they have become effective," he said.

Butler conceded that the proposed legislation is no panacea for all regulatory problems. "It will not enable us to deal with a poor interpretation of a good regulation," he warned, nor "protect us from the consequences of poorly written or ill-conceived legislation."

But, he said, it should provide some protection for businessmen and "the average citizen" from "overly broad interpretations" by a regulatory bureaucracy whose numbers have increased from 55,000 to 63,000 and whose expenditures have risen from \$1,300,000,000 to \$2,100,000,000 in the past three years.

The legislation, Butler declared, also "should promote a greater attention by the bureaucracy to the intent of Congress and to ordinary common sense."

The Franklin Mint
is pleased to present to you
a sterling silver proof of the
1975 United Nations Peace Medal
in pendant form
on the occasion of the
15th Annual United Nations
Concert and Dinner
in Washington, D.C.
October 25, 1975



1 Gives Up Bonus

Congressmen: Raise 'Improper'

By KATHY HEAVEY

WASHINGTON — Most Virginia congressmen agree that voting themselves a pay raise during inflationary times did nothing for Congress' image, but only Rep. J. Kenneth Robinson of Winchester plans to give up the raise.

The bill passed the House July 30, 214-213. It raised members' salaries from \$42,500 to \$44,625, an increase of \$2,215. The bill also affected 17,028 government employes whose salaries had been frozen since 1969.

Robinson is giving his raise to charities within his district.

"It's almost impossible to give the money back," he explained. "And I feel that I know best where the money is needed in my district."



REP. CALDWELL BUTLER College His 'Charity'

He cited public health as one of the neediest causes.

Robinson, who voted against the pay raise, called the bill "improper." "Here in Washington," he said, "we're always talking about belt-tightening. We should set an example for the rest of the rest of the

Robinson confessed that he finds the "extremely high rents" he pays as a congressman an economic hardship, particularly with the necessity of maintaining two homes. "But I don't choose to abandon my life-long home in Virginia," he said. "My children would shoot me if I gave it up." As the father of seven children, Robinson says he's been "suffering from mal-tuition" from college costs.

Rep. Thomas N. Downing voted for the pay raise, saying that "key personnel" in government were being drawn to better paying jobs in private enterprise.

"I think the raise is deserved," he said. The Newport News Democrat admitted that the vote may have been detrimental to Congress' public image, but he believes that the "inflationary impact of the raise is minimal" when compared to the economic situation of government employes frozen at 1969 salary levels.

Besides, he pointed out, he needed the money. "I live a fairly modest life," said Downing, who has just finished putting two children through college, "I don't take fancy vacations or go out to expensive restaurants. But I couldn't make ends meet."

Rep. G. William Whitehurst, who veted against the bill, is keeping his raise, asserting that to give the money back would be "demogogic" and "kind of silly. Those are really showboat tactics, aren't they?" he said, pointing out that after taxes the raise would not amount to a large sum.

"It's not as though I didn't need the raise," he said. "My rent has gone up four times since I've held this job." Whitehurst maintains a one-bedroom apartment off Shirley Highway for his visits to Washington. "My house in my district is beautiful," he continued, "but I don't have much else."

The Tidewater representative asserted that he is "not unsatisfied" with his pay. Whitehurst said that the fringe benefits members of Congress receive are a big help, particularly the retirement

Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, in voting against the bill, said the raise is "particularly inappropriate since Congress is calling upon the country to make sacrificies." The Roanoke Republican said that he would have voted "yes" to a pay raise for the succeeding term of Congress. He explained, "It's basically wrong for the Congress to vote itself a pay raise for the term in which it is involved." He added that government personnel and judges deserved the immediate pay raise

Butler is giving his raise to a "charity"—his childrens' colleges and his church in Roanoke, he said. "I'm not giving the money back, you understand," he said.

Rep. Robert W. Daniel voted against the pay raise because he said, the bill was handled in "near secrecy," with no hearings. He also feels the bill was timed poorly, citing the "factor of congressmen insulating themselves against inflation."

Daniel said, "if you ask most Virginians if congressmen deserved a pay raise, their answer would be 'no." Daniel says Congress is "responsible for the inflation we're suffering now" and that the 1969 salary was "adequate." He added, "most Americans have to live within financial constraints; there's no reason why congressmen should exempt themselves."

Virginia

Sunday, November 2, 1975

New York Must Tighten Belt—Butler

By GAIL DUDLEY

Fiscally troubled New York City should be required to cut back services and renegotiate labor contracts if it is awarded a bankruptcy settlement, Rep. M. Caldwell Butler told a Republican Party gathering in Roanoke Saturday night.

New York "can't continue to live it up" at the expense of its bondholders or the federal government, he said.

Butler, a member of a House Judiciarysubcommittee considering changes in the féderal municipal bankruptcy law, said members are "under pressure to get something out next week so New York can go bankrupt."

The congressman said he is against proposals that the government simply "bail out" the

Some committee members, however, are attempting to tie between \$4 billion and \$7 billion in federal support to the bankruptcy changes, he said. "This is the current Democratic strategy."

"In Washington, like in Richmond," he added, "all decisions are made by the leaders behind closed wors."

Butler said he considers President Ford's proposal of a change in bankruptcy law "an appropriate one at this time."

The basic Democratic policy with respect to New York, he said, has been "throw a lot of money on the problem and it will go away."

Republicans, however, have argued that it is "not a federal responsibility" to "bail New York out," Butler said. He attributed the city's financial problems to "the accumulated effect" of borrowing for day-to-day operating expenses on a short term basis. When a short term debt came due, he said, New York simply took out another short term loan to pay it.

Offering United States financial assistance to New York would open the door for other cities to receive federal funds to pay their debts, Butler said.

The congressman praised two fellow Republicans, Del. Ray Garland, who is running for reelection, and Mike Ferguson, who is making a bid for a House of Delegates seat this Tuesday.

The fact that Ferguson did not win The World-News endorsement in his race "may be in your favor," Butler told the candidate.

In his first successful bid for election, Butler said, he did not receive the newspaper's endorsement.

THE ROANOKE TIMES

THE ROANOKE TIMES, Monday, November 3, 1975

Va. reaction

Butler lauds Rockefeller

By The Associated Press

Sen. William L. Scott, R-Va., says Vice President Nelson Rockefeller's decision not to run next year will enhance Presi-dent Ford's chances of getting the GOP presidential nomination and being elected.

Meanwhile, Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Va., said he believes Rockefeller has done "an excellent job" as vice president.

"Rockefeller, especially in Virginia, is not popular," Scott said, adding that "I don't believe in view of the circumstances in New York, with the attention that's being focused on the difficulties that New York City is having, that Rockefeller would be an asset nationally."

Scott is leaning toward former California Gov. Ronald Reagan as his personal choice to get the nomination next year, he said in a statement issued by his Washington office Monday

Butler, in Roanoke for a speech Monday night, attributed Rockefeller's decision to the disagreement between the vice president and Ford over what the federal government should do to save New York City from defaulting on billions of dollars in municipal bonds.

Rockefeller, former New York governor, favors federal aid to the financially pressed city, while Ford has stated he opposes such aid and will veto any legislation aimed at bailing out

Butler also said part of Rockefeller's reason for bowing out could be the Vice President's realization he is a controversial figure within the GOP and this was creating an embarrassment for Ford.

Butler added he does not believe Rockefeller will challenge Ford for the nomination at the GOP convention next summer, although Butler said he had heard speculation in Wasington earlier in the day about such a challenge.

William Poff, 6th District GOP chairman, said he believes Rockefeller was liked in Virginia, despite views to the contrary by many conservative Republicans in the state.

Poff said that a recent GOP fund-raising reception in Roa-noke grossed about \$9,000 with Rockefeller as the speaker. He said that was about \$1,000 more than was raised when Ford came to Roanoke as vice president in 1974 for a fund-raising reception.

Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr., Ind-Va., would not say much about the Rockefeller announcement, but he did deplore Ford's firing Sunday of Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger.

Byrd said he was "greatly concerned that the dismissal of Secretary Schlesinger means more emphasis on detente and more concessions to the Rus-

Ford's N.Y. bill termed best hope

WASHINGTON (AP) - Republican congressional leaders met with President Ford today and said afterwards that legislation is needed within two weeks to prevent chaos in New York City's fiscal crisis

Sen. Robert Griffin, R-Mich., and House Minority Leader John Rhodes told reporters that the only possible legislation that could be passed in that time would be President Ford's proposed measure to change the bankruptcy laws.

Rhodes said there is no chance that Congress could pass in the next two weeks any of the bills now being considered to the city to pay its bills and avoid chaos."

President Ford has said he will veto any of those bills, and he urged the GOP leaders to push hard for the passage of his bankruptcy bill.

The House Banking Committee voted 23 to 16 Monday to approve a proposal that would supply New York City with \$7 billion in loan guarantees. Supporters of the bill said it could be considered by the full House be considered by the full House next week.

Figures from the city comptroller's office show New York could default by next Monday. On that day, the city must redeem \$270.7 million in one-year notes, but the comptroller's office said cash flow indicates the treasury will be short \$173 million treasury will be short \$178 mil-

"As far as a New York City default is concerned, it has become apparent that there really isn't a chance that any of the legislation being considered can become law before the city defaults except the bankruptcy bill," Rhodes said.

He said it now appears that the city will have to default by the 15th or 20th of November.

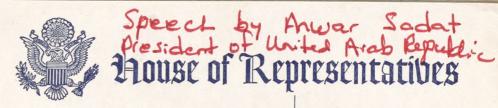
"We need to pass the President's bankruptcy act if we want to avert a really chaotic situation," Rhodes said. He said the President's bill would be a 'step in the direction of an orderly transition . . . and enable courts to take over and enable

The President's action would insure that such vital services as police and firemen would be maintained.

Even if the House gives quick approval to a New York aid bill, it still would face a threatened veto from President Ford.



LATE STARTER-Mrs. Mricka Mrnacag, who fled Albania for Yugoslavia when she was 95 and then came to New York when her husband died in 1972, has applied for U.S. citizenship. She will be 116 before it can be



Admit Bearer

TO THE VISITOR'S GALLERY

94th CONGRESS

NOV 5 1975

N.Y. Bankruptcy Debate Nears

Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, the man tapped to introduce President Ford's bill permitting New York City bankruptcy, said the House legislation will have "top prioriand debate may start late this week or early next week.

As the ranking Republican on the House Judiciary Committee, Butler told a Roanoke news conference Monday, "I'm carrying the President's bill" but the problem is that there is so little experience in municipal bankruptcy.

Under "unfolding Democratic strategy," the House Rules Committee is expected to "tie together" a Judiciary bill and "bailout" legislation from the House Banking Committee, authorizing federal approval of a guarantee up to \$7 billion. Butler said he will be "surprised if I support" the bailout bill.

But actions will "not necessarily unfold this way.'

Butler would not predict the outcome of congressional action on New York City's financial problems but he said the vote probably will go "along geographic lines," with opposition coming from nonurban

His committee was working on a revision of Chapter 9 of the Bankruptcy Law pertaining to cities before the President's proposal last week to amend bankruptcy laws to cover New York's expected default.

Democrats on the Judiciary Committee also have a proposal, Butler said, and the differences with the Republican legislation "are not insurmountable."

Among the major issues facing the legislators as they attempt to provide a vehicle for bankruptcy of the nation's largest city

- Whether new legislation should apply only to large cities. Butler favors limiting changes to the big cities.
- The extent the court can require adjustment of such contracts as collective bar-

gaining and pension rights now in effect in New York.

- · Certificates of indebtedness can be issued by a bankruptcy court and the extent to which they are enforcable will affect marketability
- What to do about the present bankruptcy requirement for approval of a plan by 51 per cent of the creditors.
- And how should bankruptcy notice be given?

Only about 20 municipal bankruptcies have occurred since the most recent changes in the laws in 1954, Butler said, and the top expert in the field is a Rock Hill, S. C., lawyer who has put three sewage authorities in bankruptcy under Chapter 9.

Butler said he shares the view of those believe the effect on the bond market of a New York default will be "exaggerated."

But New York "cannot continue to operate in this fashion. The one major problem is that its operating expences exceeded revenues." They have to learn to live with this."

Rocky Surprises Virginia GOP

By MELVILLE CARICO Times Political Writer

State GOP Chairman George N. Mc-Math said Monday in the wake of Vice President Nelson Rockefeller's unexpected announcement that there are others who can make President Ford a stronger running-mate in 1976.

The vice president's decision came as a surprise to Republican leaders in Virginia, particularly those who were in Roanoke Oct. 16 for a \$100 a couple reception for

McMath, who has said on several occasions many Republicans in Virginia prefer someone else, said in a prepared statement that "from the standpoint of practical politics I believe there are perhaps others who would add greater strength to a national ticket.

McMath was in Maryland, but left his reaction statement at his newspaper office on the Eastern Shore to be read to inquir-

Some of Rockfeller's strongest support-within the GOP heirarchy in Virginia could not be reached.

Mrs. Cynthia Newman, member of the GOP National Committee who supported Rockefeller in his bid for president at the 1968 convention in Miami Beach, is out of

And former Gov. Linwood Holton, to whom Rockefeller compared his own political philosophy in his Oct. 16 visit to Roanoke, did not return a call to his Washington law office.

Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, home for a Monday night speech in Roanoke, said he feels Rockefeller has done a "first class job" as vice president.

He attributed Rockefeller's decision to the disagreement with the White House over solution of the New York default crisis plus, perhaps, the realization that he is a controversial figure within the GOP and was possibly creating an embarassment for the President.

"He is a team player," Butler observed

Sixth District GOP Chairman William B. Poff, who was responsible for the details of Rockefeller's fund-raising reception in Roanoke, said he thought the vice president made a good impression on Virginia Republicans.

Poff reported the Rockefeller reception grossed about \$9,000, about \$1,000 more than was realized when President Ford, then vice president, came to Roanoke in 1974 for a fund rasing reception for candidates for Congress.

Both Butler and Poff said they do not feel Rockefeller will challenge Ford for the presidental nomination in Kansas City next year although Butler said he heard some speculation to this effect in Washington during the day.

No one wanted to speculate whether Rockefeller's decision will change former California Gov. Ronald Reagan's mind about becoming a candidate for the GOP nomination for president.

McMath has said on several occassions he believes that if Reagan is a candidate he will get a sizeable bloc of the Virginia delegation to the national convention.

Wythe To Abolish Police Chief's Post

WYTHEVILLE - The Wythe County Board of Supervisors voted 4-2 Monday to dissolve the position of county police chief, effective Jan. 1.

That position is held by Samuel M. Burcham Jr., Republican candidate for sheriff. He is challenging Buford E. Shockley, a Democrat who has been sheriff here for 20 years.

Supervisor George F. "Jesse" James said the county police job was created three years ago to help establish the county police in the co ty's "green box" system of solid waste col-lection and to enforce its solid waste ordinance. That task is pretty well completed, he said.

"I think we ought to dissolve that position the first of the year, regardless of who gets elected" as sheriff, James said. Since the decision was being made before election day, he added, "there can't be anything political about it.'

James' motion was seconded by Addison Jones, with support from James Dunk-ley and J. Elmo Davis, board chairman. All are Democrats, although Jones is seeking re-election as an independent this time.

Opposing the move were Dr. C. D. Moore Jr., also a Democrat, and John King Jr., the board's only Republican. They both said the decision should be left up to the new board after Jan. 1.

"I think that's a matter for the new board. That's why I'm neutral," Moore said. James said it should be done now to give plenty of notice to the employe, adding, "We were going to do that anyway," once the county's solid waste program could operate on its own.

The police chief is the only employe in the county police department.



Colonel Arnald D. Gabriel, Commander · Conductor

presents



Rep. Butler

To Back Ford

LEXINGTON, Va. (AP)—Rep. M. Caldwell Butler (R.-Va.) said Monday night he expects to support President Ford for the 1976 Republican presidential nomination.

He made the statement in an interview before speaking at Washington and Lee University.

The Sixth District congressman said the President is doing a good job and ought to be renominated, "and I see no person on the horizon at the moment who can defeat him."

House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

MEMORANDUM

Nov. 21

Randy's Party at Marlene's - 8:00 p.m.

Directions for Mrs. & Mrs. Butler from Route 95.

Take the Duke Street Exit - West, Route 236.

Go approx. 5 miles to Annandale. You will be passing the Annandale Theatre on your left, and then Giant Food on your right. After passing Giant Food, go through several traffic lights until you see Arthur Treacher's Fish and Chips on your left, and an Exxon station on your right.

Turn right at this Exxon Station onto Markham Street. The highrise building is located directly behind a shopping center. Turn left onto Eastmoreland Road to Parliament House Apartments. Park anywhere near the front entrance.

Apartment No. 727.

THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Washington, D.C. Colonel Arnald D. Gabriel, Conductor

American University, Clendenen Hall Massachusetts and Nabraska Avenues, N.W. Washington, D.C.

7:30 P.M. Wednesday, November 19th, 1975

PROGRAM

SOUVENIRS - Ballet Suite

I. Waltz

H. Schottische

III. Pas de deux

IV. Two-step V. Hesitation-Tango

VI. Galop

REVOLUTION RHAPSODY

Patricia Parker Williams, Piano Soloist

INTERMISSION

INTERMEZZO, VANESSA

SYMPHONY NO. 2, Opus 30

Adagio
 Andante con tenerezza

III. Allegro con brio

Samuel Barber

Patricia Parker Williams

Samuel Barber

Howard Hanson

Wednesday, November 26th 8:00 P.M. Wednesday, December 3rd 8:00 P.M.

Tuesday, December 9th 8:00 P.M.

Patricia Parker Williams has a performance history with the U.S. Air Force Symphony Orchestra that extends back to October 26th, 1949, when her concerto premiered with this organization at Lisner Auditorium.

Mrs. Williams performed the concerto herself with The U. S. Air Force
Symphony Orchestra on July 19th, 1964, at the Watergate. An
accomplished pianist, Mrs. Williams completed her first composition at the age of eight. She is a graduate of Sullins College, Bristol, Virginia, and subsequently, majored in music at the University of Mississippi studying with Rudolph Ganz. She has been in the pages of Who's Who in American Women since its first edition. Mrs. Williams makes her home in Chevy Chase, Maryland, and Irvington, Virginia, where she owns radio stations WNNT AM-FM, and WKWI-FM, which serve the Northern neck and tidewater areas of the state.

Remaining Symphony Orchestra Concerts

Montgomery College Fine Art Arena 51 Mannakee St. Rockville, Maryland

Pan American Union 17th Street at Constitution Ave., N.W.

> Catholic University, Hartke Theater Harewood Road at Michigan Avenue N.E.

2001. 1975_ Rep. Butler To Back Ford

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Apartment No. 727.

Judgeship Split Presages Senate Seat Fight in '78 R. T. Now, 30, 1975 By WAYNE WOODLIEF Times Washington Bureau wise would be heavy odds against Butler on the judgeship appointment the judgeship appointment when in the judgeship appointment the judgeship appointment where washington Bureau say Almond for a federal judgeship. It almond had split over how massive the judgeship appointment.

WASHINGTON — The current struggle between Sen. William L. Scott and Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, two of Virginia's better-known Republicans, over whose man should get a Western District federal judgeship, could be a prelude to the 1978 Senate

Roanoke lawyer William B. Poff, 43, has been endorsed by Butler and by the Virginia Trial Lawyers Association to fill the vacancy being created by U.S. District Judge Ted Dalton's decision to take semiactive senior judge status.

Scott has recommended lawyer Glen M. William, 55, of Jonesville in Southwest Virginia's 9th District.

The White House has sent both names to a screening committee of the American Bar Association, for ratings on their judicial competence, and President Ford may make a choice later this year or early in 1976.

The judgeship dispute is the first significant public confrontation between Scott and Butler, who is considered a potential contender for Scott's Senate seat in 1978.

Presidential politics also colors the Virginia collision. Butler is a strong Ford supporter. Scott favors former California Gov Ronald Regan, Ford's opponent for the Republican nomination.

Scott is expected to officially declare his support of Reagan, loud enough for the White House to hear, sometime this week. That alignment should shorten what otherthe judgeship appointment.

This is so because Scott not only is Virginia's senior Republican congressman-traditionally the last word on federal pa-tronage within a state with a Republican president—but Scott also is a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which holds confirmation hearings on federal

"I have no quarrel with Caldwell," Scott said last week. "He can recommend anyone he wants to, but it's my understanding that the nomination has to be confirmed by the Senate-not the House.'

But, according to sources here and within Virginia, a Scott-Reagan alliance, coupled with Scott's alienation of other Republicans on previous judgeship appointments in the Eastern District, could scramble tradition in the Poff-Williams fight.

If the President chose to play political hard ball against a Reagan man (Scott), and if the ABA ratings and lawyers' endorse-ments gave Ford a lever to pick Poff over Williams, Poff's name might be sent to the

Scott could block the appointment even then, by declaring the nominee personally obnoxious to the senator, a designation which, by Senate tradition, would mean automatic rejection.

That tack is rarely taken, though the late Sen. Harry F. Byrd Sr., D-Va., used it in the 1960s to block President Kennedy's nomination of former Virginia Gov. J. Lind-

say Almond for a federal judgeship. Byrd and Almond had split over how massively to resist public school desegregation.

If Poff's nomination went to the Senate and Scott single-handedly blocked it, the senator would "win" the fight with Butler but lose politically.

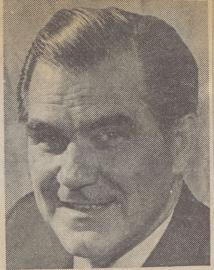
Poff is 6th District Republican chairman. He is popular among politicians and lawyers not just within the district but, since he participates in state GOP matters, in other parts of Virginia.

If Scott should keep him from a judge-ship, presumably in the face of solid sup-port from others, many party loyalists would be rankled, according to sources here and within Virginia.

At the least, these sources say, deep and bitter wounds over this and other judgeship struggles would carry into the 1978 Republican nominating convention. A fight there between Scott and Butler—or someone like Butler—could split the party and give the Democrats a better shot at regaining the Senate seat.

Scott's first judgeship recommendation, after he took office in 1973, was Emporia lawyer Dortch Warriner for an Eastern District bench. Lawyers in the Richmond 3rd District area publicly criticized Scott for failing, they said, to properly consult them before he named Warriner

See Page B-6, Col. 1



Sen. William L. Scott



Rep. M. Caldwell Butler

Judgeship Deadlocks Scott, Butler

From Page B-1

Last year, Scott soothed the Richmond attorneys when he successfully recommended one of their own, Calvitt Clarke, for another Eastern federal judgeship.

But, in doing so, he passed over Norfolk's Robert Doumar, the choice of Rep. G. William Whitehurst, R-Va., of the 2nd District, and other Tidewater Republicans.

Lawyers and congressmen from the eastern and western parts of the state have complained privately that it isn't simply that Scott passes over their choices, but that he does it without giving them a real chance to affect the ultimate decision.

Indeed, Scott purposely acts quickly in recommending judicial nominees, in hopes of cooling support for others, legal sources have said.

Dalton announced on Nov. 13 that he would take senior judge status. Four days later Scott announced he had sent Williams' name to the White House

Scott personally telephoned Poff, according to Virginia sources, to tell him he wasn't the senator's choice.

Scott's opposition to Poff, according to the same sources, reaches back to Scott's 1972 Senate campaign and was accelerated by this year's visit to Roanoke by Vice President Nelson Rockefeller.

Scott was the underdog to then-incumbent Sen. William Spong early in the 1972 campaign. Scott had drawn some public ridicule for a small audience (about a dozen people) at an early fund-raiser in Washing-ton.

That made Scott sensitive about small turnouts, and he has continued to blame 6th District chairman Poff—and Butler—for a turnout of only a handful of party workers at a 1972 Roanoke visit.

Scott is said to have been livid earlier this year when Rockefeller—whom Scott considers a "liberal" renegade within the Republican party-was "invited" to Roa-

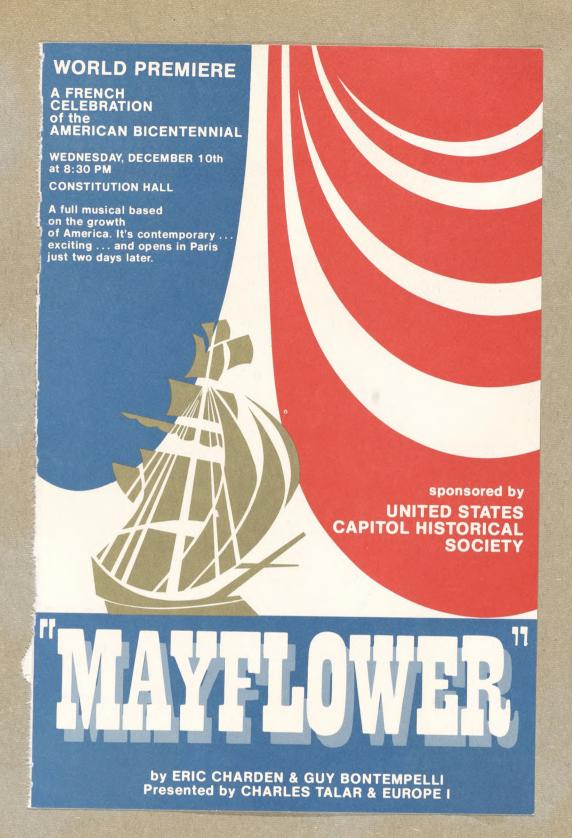
Other Virginia Republicans claim Poff resisted inviting Rockefeller, and did so only after pressure from the White House and the Republican National Committee. (It came at a time when Ford wanted Rockefeller to test the Southern political waters)

Still, sources say, Scott blames Poff for Rockefeller's visit.

Many "ifs," including the ABA ratings Many "ifs," including the ABA ratings, remain to complicate the judgeship situation. Norfolk's Whitehurst is backing Poff, but Rep. William C. Wampler, R-Va., has endorsed his constituent, Williams, which prevents Butler from having a united congressional front for Poff.

The state's two other Republican con-essmen, Robert W. Daniel and J. Kenneth Robinson, have remained neutral.

It's up to President Ford now, and the fallout from his decision, political observers say, may affect not only his own prospects in Virginia in 1976, but the party's efforts to keep a seat in the Senate in 1978.



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Executive Director Virginia Bicentennial Independence Commission

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Sunday, December 14, 1975

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For

FRIENDS OF THE FAIRFAX COUNTY YWCA Benefiting the Fairfax YWCA Development Fund



The President and Mrs. Ford request the pleasure of your company at a Christmas Ball to be held at The White House on Wednesday evening, December 17, 1975 from nine until twelve o'clock

Black Tie

Acarche Times Wed. Dec 17 1975 Virginia Briefs

Navy Ships Collide; Minor Injuries Reported

NORFOLK (AP)—Minor injuries were reported Tuesday in the collision of two Navy ships taking part in refueling operations off the west coast of Italy.

A spokesman for Atlantic Fleet headquarter here said it was not immediately known how many sailors aboard the two ships were injured.

Both ships, the assault ship Inchon and the oiler Caloosahatchee, sustained damages, the Navy said.

Tuesday's collision of the two Norfolk-based ships was the second in two days and the fifth in less than a month involving Navy ships engaged in refueling operations.

The aircraft carrier Saratoga, based in Mayport, Fla., and the Norfolk-based oiler Mississinewa collided Monday off the Florida

The Norfolk-based carrier Independence and store ship Denebola also were involved in a refueling mishap in the North Sea two days before the aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy and guided missile cruiser Belknap collided.

Eight were killed and 47 injured in the Kennedy-Belknap collision on Nov. 22. NOT TRANSFERABLE

The White House

Admit at Southwest Gate DEC 17 1975

DISPLAY ON WINDSHIELD OF CAR

Mr. and Mrs. M. Caldwell Butter
will please present this card at
The White House
Wednesday, December 17, 1975
at 9:00 o'clock
NOT TRANSFERABLE

Jove Butleis J Prosiding - Low Bevill opening Prayer - Canoline Bonker.

opening Prayer - Canoline Bonker.

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Meaning of Christmas or another.

Methodoces

Introduces

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Toke Butler accompanist for Conols is Lowise Method

Toke Butler accompanist 1) Carol [All Sing) "Hank the Herald Angels Sing (Paper 8) lst reading From Symms St Lukech. 1026-38 7) Carol (A11) "O Little Town of Bell 1. (P. 3) (3 verses) 2nd Reading Val Moorteed, Sthokeche vt-20 3) (and (A11) We 3 Kings [P13] (4 verses)

31d Reading Helen Elson StMattch701-14 Por introduces Loves McClose Slem Kleppeand Many Jane Dellenback Many Jane Dellenback Thouse lintroduce Neiroun numbers. 4) Carol (A11) Sod restyle Meny Sentleman (P4)
Read Dylan Thomass A Child's Christmas
Thomass A Child's Christmas Røde Tonetlansen 5) Carol (AII) Josto Me world (P12)
BisBook Roje 319) (3 verses)

RM Tie UP P P () Closing Prager Barbara Friddy. Fland In





With best wishes from our family for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year

The President and Mrs. Ford





Christmas Greetings
and all good wishes for the New Year

The Speaker and Mrs. Carl Albert
Mary Frances and David

Style # - D-114 HOLSON WILTON, CONN., USA

